FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 28, 1846. [NO. 1508.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. P. MEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the Town House, on Wednesday the 6th of May next, the following **Houses and Lots,** the property of the late Bank of the U. States, viz:—

The three story Brick House, Out Houses and Lot, at the foot of Haymount, on the North side of Hay street, known as the Bringen building.

A vacant Lot, next East of the house occupied by Hall & Hall, and adjoining the lot of James Mattocks.

A vacant Lot, the point in front of the Methodist Church, and next West of X. Graham's Shop.

A vacant Lot next East of Dr. Hiram Robinson's Shop, running from Hay to Old street, formerly P. L. Hingham's.

An undivided half of the Lot and House, occupying Green and Rose streets, next to the Range Tavern, now occupied by N. Radcliffe.

The Houses and Lot on Person street, next East of Major John P. Lamb's, formerly Mrs. Dove's.

The Warehouses and Lot, (one acre,) fronting on the River, above the Bridge, formerly McNeill's.

Terms liberal, and made known at the sale.

By order of the Assignees.

S. W. THELLINGHAST, Assn'e.

April 15, 1846. 7t8

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving direct from the New York and Boston markets a

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF GOODS,

To which he respectfully calls the attention of his old customers and the public generally. The assortment of a variety of Fashionable **Fancy and Staple GOODS** for Ladies and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear is large with a fine assortment of

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Iron, Nails, &c.

These goods being laid in with much care, and for CASH, he feels authorized in saying that he can and will sell them CHEAP for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

J. P. COVINGTON.

Rockingham, N. C., April 20, 1846. 7tw

Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops, Essences, Castor Oil, Beer's Quadrupeds, Capsicum, Acetic Lycopodium, Italian Oil, &c. For Sale by SAML. J. HINSDALE.

April 20. 7tf

Jayne's Sanative Pills.

These pills may be taken *at all times*, and in any climate, without any change in diet, to the most delicate, infirm, and every form of FEVER—Jaundice and Liver Complaint. For Dyspepsia they are nearly an infallible antidote, gradually changing the whole secretions of the stomach and liver, and producing just the action so important organs. They are very valuable for diseases of the SKIN, and for weak constitutionally called impurity of the Blood, such as Fistula, Carbuncles, Cutaneous, &c., and in fact every case where a cathartic or an Aperient, Alterative, or purifying medicine may be required.

Dyspepsia positively can be cured by a persevering use of these Sanatives, especially if the Tonic or Vermifuge be used in connection.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

April 20. 7-3w

☞ The Members of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of Cumberland county are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday of next Superior Court, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Clk'n.

April 24. 7td

THE subscriber is now receiving by the Merchants' Steam Boat Company's last boat, Wm. B. Meares, the

LARGEST LOT OF CROCKERY

Ever offered for sale in North Carolina. The common Crockery is packed in crates, well assorted, for sale by the package. The fine Ware, which is of the latest patterns, will be sold at retail or by the crate.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Tumblers of various kinds, Flasks, &c. These Goods were purchased in England for Cash, consequently the large profit usually made by the dealers in New York will be saved to those who purchase of me.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

April 21, 1846. 7-3w

NEW GOODS.

MRS. E. McINTYRE is now receiving a splendid assortment of **Millinery,** consisting in part of China, Pearl, Rutland, Pedal, fine plain Straw, Lace Neapolitans, English, French, and Florence BONNETS.

Also, a good assortment of Misses' Bonnets, Silks and Satins, Blond Laces and Ruches, Gimps, Sanded Velvets and Fringes for Dresses, large assortment of Flowers and Ribbons, assorted good Sewing Silk and Buttons for Ladies' Dresses, jet and blue-black Bombazines, Ladies' white Silk Net Gloves, and various other articles.

April 20, 1846. 7-3wpd

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

POTASH,

FIRST quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

April 20. 7tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Commissioners of Public Buildings in Montgomery county will, on the 1st of May next, in the town of Troy, let out to the lowest bidder, the building of a Jail for said county,—the building to be of wood. Terms made known on that day.

There will also be a sale of Lots on the same day. By order of the Commissioners,

A. A. LEACH, Clerk.

April 9, 1846. 7-3w

Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirable DWELLING HOUSE at present occupied by himself. The Lot contains about 2 acres.

W. J. ANDERSON.

The Grist Mill, if desired, would be sold with it.

April 20. 7-3w

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 9th inst., a Negro man who calls himself BOB, about 21 or 22 years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, and says he belongs to Daniel A. Graham of Robeson county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. W. HILLIARD, Jailor.

Lawrenceville, April 11, 1846. 7td

Raw Hides.

FOR sale by the subscriber, from three to four thousand pounds well dried salted *HIDES*, now for cash or produce.

THO. C. BLAKE.

April 13 6tf

Butter and Vinegar.

500 LBS. Goshen Butter,
200 gallons Cider Vinegar,
For sale by COOK & TROY.

April 14. 6-3w

Lime and White Lead.

200 CASKS Lime, just received and in store and for sale by COOK & TROY.

April 14. 6-3w

2500 lbs. White Lead, ground in oil, in packages of 25 and 100 lbs.
100 lbs. Verdigris, in oil,
200 gallons Paint Oil,
50 lbs. Orange Yellow,
Prussian Blue and Chinese Vermilion,
Various shades of Paint and White wash Brushes.

SHAVING SOAP.

THE Super Essential Walnut Oil Military Shaving SOAP, superior to all other for shaving; price 25 cents. for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 23. 3tf

JOHN M. ROSE

IS receiving his recent purchases, and has in store the following Goods, which he is offered on the most liberal terms for cash or produce,—

50 bags Rio coffee,
Porto Rico and N. O. sugar,
10 Bbls. whiskey, Baltimore & N. O. rectified,
10 do. and ½ Madeira wine,
25 do apple brandy, best Baltimore ale,
2 Bbls. cider vinegar, New England rum,
Loaf sugar, Cuba rum and other molasses,
"Lorillard Snuff" cigars, Myers' mustard & pimento,
Bladder snuff, ginger & spices, pepper & alspice, cheese, &c.

Also, Rockwell's Illinois serpent mower, grass and grain sickles, cradle scythes, cotton cards, cotton gins, plough moulds, cast shovels & traces, hatters, logging chains, cut nails, shoe tacks, assorted, in packages, Pittsburg, Juniata and No. 1 Charcoal iron, German Pit coal, lime and other colored crayons, soft iron, wood, and hammer handles, screw augers and bits, men's and women's coarse shoes, packing rope, twine, engineers' buckets, and oils for the retail trade, a stone ware consisting of covered butter pots in ½ pints, pints, &c., with many other articles of merchandise.

April 14. 6-6w

St. Mary's School.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visitor.
Rev. ADOLPHUS SELLERS, Rector.

THE Summer Term of this School will commence on the first Monday in June, and continue till the 24th of November. The Winter Term will commence on the first Monday in December, and continue till April 24th, 1847, thus making a Session of ten months.

The principal building of this Institution is of brick, 90 by 60 feet, and three stories high. The wings are of granite, 50 by 34, and two stories high. These buildings are in the centre of an orchard of 25 acres, and afford ample accommodations for all purposes of a domestic, literary, or religious character connected with the School. The course of instruction in every department is thoroughly, and is administered by four gentlemen and seven ladies.

It is the intention of the Rector in all his arrangements, to sustain, and as far as possible, to carry out the objects of the School to the very liberal scale of last patronage enjoyed in the public favor and support.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board, and English Tuition, per term of 5 months $100 00
Tuition in French 12 50
" in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar 25 00
With use of Piano or Organ,
Tuition on the Harp with use of instrument 40 00
" in Drawing and Painting 15 00
Pens and Ink 75

N. B. The clothing of pupils must be marked with the owner's name *in full*. To prevent vanity and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is prescribed for Sundays and special occasions.—This consists, in Summer, of a straw bonnet with a red ribbon, and a plain white dress. Their ordinary apparel may be of any material suitable for School girls. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in its Chapel, by the Rector, pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. From their friends or relatives in the City, they are allowed to accept invitations, for the *day* only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They are not allowed to have accounts at Stores, except at the request of their Parents or Guardians, nor are they allowed to visit the stores, without the company of a Teacher.

Raleigh, April 2, 1846. 6tf

Circular.

SEALS AND PRESSES.

THE subscriber, having increased his facilities for the execution of Seal Work, in all its branches, most respectfully announces to the Courts, Corporations, Companies and Institutions throughout the South, that he is prepared to furnish to order Seals of every description, with or without Designs.

Also, Presses furnished, if required, in connexion with Seals, and so constructed as always to afford, constantly, bold and durable impressions.

Please address to
AUGUSTUS JORDAN,
Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ Refer to Seals engraved for Custom-House, Court of Norfolk City, and Isle-of-Wight County Court.

CERTIFICATE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Norfolk City, March, 1846.

At the request of Mr. Augustus Jordan, to give my opinion of the Press and Seal which he some time since prepared for this Office, I take pleasure in stating that it equals any I have ever seen, both in the use and facility with which the former is worked, and the impression made by the latter. I have no hesitation, therefore, in commending him to all having occasion to purchase Seals and Presses.

CONWAY WHITTLE.

☞ Application may be made to Geo. S. Hodges, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 10, 1846. 6-3w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable Silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shapes; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6tf

Auction Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer, tenders his services to his friends and the public. He will also give his attention to a General Agency and Commission Business.

Office, North Side, Lord's Building, North Water Street.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.

Wilmington, April 14. 6-3w

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well timbered for Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms apply to the Subscriber.

EDMUND B. GAUSE.

Bladen county, April 7, 1846. 6tf

NOTICE.

THE Semi-Annual FAIR will commence at the new Fair Ground, near Laurel Hill, on the 2d Tuesday in May next, and continue from day to day until 12 o'clock, M. on Saturday.

All who may wish to occupy Stands at said Fair are not to find their general rule will be changed and enacted of every person who may sell or vend there, either in front or rear, without contracting.

They will also be required to leave the premises as soon as the Fair closes.

MARK. F. D. M. FARLAND.

Laurel Hill, April 3, 1846. 6-6w

NOTES LOST.

ON the 18th March, the Subscriber lost the following Notes, towit: One Note on Matthew Worker, for $45 50, due 1st January 1846. One on M. G. Gardner for $82, due same time. One duly executed by Jesse Worker for $80, due 1st June 1845. One on Duncan Murchison for $24 50, due Feb. 1, 1846. One on Daniel B. McIver for $20, due same time. Two Notes one on Robert McIver, one for $8, the other for $2 25, due 1st June 1846. One Note on Bethany Worker for $5, due Dec. 25th, 1845. One on Elijah Morgan for $5, due 1st Dec. 1845. One on Matthew Worker for $5, due 1st Dec. 1845.

DANIEL McIVER.

Moore county, April 8, 1846. 6-3w

IMPORTANT—ASTHMA CURED.

PERSEVERANCE, March 18, 1846.

Dr. D. Jayne.—Dear Sir: Doctor Belgrove has used some of your Expectorant, and has found it very beneficial. He is better than he ever was before, and his appetite is much improved. He considers it a valuable medicine for consumption, and says he will use it in his practice. His confidence in your medicine induces him to recommend it to his friends, and we are determined to make it a fair trial in our family, and observe its effects.

POTTS & GRAHAM.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1845.

Dr. D. Jayne.—Dear Sir: Your Hair Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons about here have commenced its use, and I believe their own theories in favor of your Expectorant. I believe your medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public, for the relief of the afflicted, and for the cure of the diseases for which they were designed.

Your Expectorant I think was sent me exclusively popular. Yours &c.,

ADRIAL ELY.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

April 7-6t 6-3w

NOTICE.

THE Legatees and next of kin of the late Alexander Powell, of Cumberland county, N. C., are hereby notified that I have in my hands to pay over their respective proportional shares of the Estate of said Alexander Powell for some time past. The same will be paid to them or their Attorneys, properly appointed, upon demand.

JOSIAH POWELL,
Admr. cum testamento annexo.

April 8, 1846. 6-6w

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

ON Monday the fifth day of May next, at the Court House in Lumberton, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash a negro man named JOE. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the sale.

HUGH SUTHERLAND.

Bladen county, April 14. 6-6wp

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening, at the Brick Store, foot of Haymount, a doors West of Boggs's Hotel, an entire

New Stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets and Shoes, Cotton & Wool Cards, Writing & Wrapping Paper, &c.

All of which having been purchased for Cash, will be sold at low prices for Cash, or on time for approved Notes.

JOHN D. STARR.

April 6, 1846. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having withdrawn from the concern of Smith & Gause, he takes pleasure in informing his friends and old customers, that he will continue at the same stand, and do a Commission and Grocery Business.

WM. D. SMITH.

Wilmington, March 31. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having bought out SMITH & GAUSE, offers for sale at the same Old Stand,

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE,
40 do. Rio do.
25 do. St. Domingo do., 14 do. Java do.
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar, 2 do. N. O. do.
10 bbls. N. O. do., 5 do. Muscovado do.
Crushed, Pulverised and Loaf Sugar,
Tea in Chests and Catties,
15 hhds. Molasses,
Half doz. kegs Tobacco,
Mrs. E. B. Miller's Snuff,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
8 do. Adamantine do.
W. Hull & Sons patent Mould Candles,
10 boxes No. 1 Bar Soap,
4 do. Extra do.
50 bags assorted Shot, 6 kegs Powder,
Bar Lead,
A full assortment of narrow & wide Iron,
50 kegs cut Nails,
4 boxes Hartford Collins' Axes,
2 do. Bradley's do.
6 doz. assorted Hoes,

And many other things in the Grocery line, all of which he offers at reasonable prices, and shall be glad to see old friends and customers call in, and give him a trial. He also does a General Commission and Forwarding Business.

WM. D. SMITH.

Wilmington, April 2. 5-6w

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Supr black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vestings; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Pants; Chambury Gingham; Organdie ditto; 1-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Frank, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; P. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huck ditto; Gambroons; Linen Drills; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambrics; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do.; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March, 23. 3tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THOMPSON, PAIGONT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 10 Market St., Philadelphia,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers' prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call, and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 10 Market Street.

T. P. & Co. are also Agents for the celebrated *Indian Vegetable Balsam*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Phila. March 6, 1846. 1-3m

CANDLES! CANDLES! CANDLES!

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

J. J. RICHARDSON,

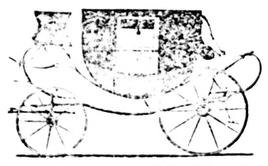
No. 12 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior **STEAM REFINED** Fancy Candles at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and the quality is above competition. J. J. R. begs customers and others to pause and reflect on what is told them by those opposed to the *Chorn System*, derogatory to the character of his goods, as it is the only method by which they can induce people not to try it, and it is that which gave them better satisfaction than any other they are using, at 25 *per cent. less price*. The sale last year amounted to nearly 100,000 pounds, and not a complaint made.—My arrangements now are such as will enable me to manufacture 150,000 lbs. per annum. Call or send an order, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

No. 12 Market Street, Philadelphia.

March 6, 1846. 1-3m

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 13, 1845. 7tf

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Harness HORSE. A credit may be had if desirable.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 23. 3tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

One light three horse WAGON, with frame and cover entirely new, of first rate workmanship, for sale cheap by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

April 13. 6tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale TWO Shares of the Capital Stock of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company. Application may be made to Mr. C. P. Mallett, with whom a power for transfer will be left.

A. R. KETCHUM.

March 23 3tf

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Rec'd per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS Northern CIDER.
14 ditto ditto Vinegar,
50 ditto ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto first quality Ohio Whiskey,
25 ditto Apple Brandy,
25 ditto American ditto,
10 boxes Cheese.

For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.

March, 31. 4tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.

Nov. 16. 85tf

A HAPPY MAN.

Much has been written, and said, and sung about happiness. Some have supposed it not of easy attainment, but the slow reward of a long life of virtue. One Poet has rashly said—"Virtue alone is happiness below." These searchers after "the greatest good," have been, for ages, groping in the dark—have bewildered themselves, and left millions of miserable wretches to live on without pleasure, and die without hope. The last "Standard" has it all in a nut-shell—in a paragraph, that ought to be entitled "Happiness made easy." The wo-begone wretch has only "to take by the hand," as the "Standard" did last week, "that unflinching Republican, Col. John H. Wheeler, who was on his way from Washington City to his residence in Catawba," and the great work is accomplished. After the announcement of this operation, so very delightful in its process, so beatific in its effects, was made in the "Standard," there was an unusual excitement in the City of Oaks, and a most eager anxiety to seize *the happifying* hand of the Colonel. But he had gone, and the victims of dolor were left to their wailings. A pilgrimage to Beatties' Ford, "to shake that hand," is all that is left them now; and to some of the "poorer classes," "*hoc* labor, *hic* opus est," as was once said by this smiling "Captain of the Catawba." Oh! why was not the advent of "this honest and faithful son of North Carolina" announced to the public in time? How many happy faces, wreathed in smiles, would have met us during the week, on which care has been ploughing his furrows for years? But we have one consolation, however; he will distribute his blessings elsewhere, and many a forlorn wretch by the wayside, will have his pathway lighted up as the mighty *Thesaurol* worthy shall graciously extend to him his miraculous hand, and bid him—*be happy.*

By the way, speaking of guns—why should not *all* the great principles of democracy be represented in the field by Gubernatorial Candidates? They have *Leak*, who stops suddenly at 49 degrees. They have *Shepard*, who plants his foot boldly on 54 40, and will not take an inch less. They have *Shanklin*, who rushes up to the same notch, and then flies off in a tangent, gathering in his arms "California, Cuby, and Ireland." Who can go the entire swine from "tail to snout," and "a leetle be yeant," but the bliss-bestowing, *Col. John H. Wheeler*, the glorious champion of the *seventy-ninth?* Let him take the stump, or climb the North Pole, and *Progressive* Democracy will be there to give him a lift.

Raleigh Register.

A man has been indicted in New Orleans for stealing an umbrella. His counsel contend that this is no offence, that umbrellas are public property, and pleads *custom* to take it out of the statute against felony. A great interest is excited for the result, as in case of conviction, it is feared thousands of otherwise good citizens will be obliged to fly to escape the wrath of the law. It is stated in some books on insanity, that it once manifested itself in a patient, by inducing him to return a borrowed umbrella. The doctors gave an unanimous opinion, according to the authority we have referred to, that the *symptoms* were decidedly lunatic, showing a want of prudence, in not preparing "for a rainy day," and the man was consigned to a mad house, as the only proper place for him. It is not known whether he ever got out.

Now the question is this: If a man was decided to be a lunatic for returning a borrowed umbrella, what would the doctors say of the man who should seek by law to recover an umbrella, which some wise man had "conveyed" to his own use? The New Orleans Courts must answer this.

Extract from a letter dated—

NASHVILLE, March 16, 1846.

"I never saw a whole community aroused to such a pitch of indignation, or such a cry for vengeance, as was manifested in relation to Judson. Porterfield's funeral sermon was preached at the Presbyterian Church and Rev. Dr. Howel and Dr. Edgar officiated. Before he died he exclaimed, (and they were the first words he spoke after receiving the wound,) "I forgive Judson and every body in the world." His wife was present when he expired, and for some three hours before. She asked him if he knew her—to which he replied—"yes—let me sleep." This was all he said to her. She seemed much grieved, but no one has any sympathy for her. She is ruined, and an outcast from society. May God have mercy upon them all."

THE FAYETTEVILLE FACTORIES.

We find the following letter in one of our exchange papers. It gives a pretty correct account of the cotton Factories in and around this Town:—

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 24, 1846.

In reply to your letter, seeking information upon the subject of manufactures in this place and vicinity, I take great pleasure in making the following statements. The statistics having been obtained in almost every instance from manufacturers, may be relied upon as giving you full and sufficient data for your own enterprises.

No part of North Carolina, and I may say, no portion of the South, has offered such strong inducements to the establishment of Cotton manufactures as Cumberland County. Situated as it were, in the midst of a Cotton growing country, a ready and full supply of the raw material is at all times attainable. Containing a large population, of a class whose means of support are very uncertain, white labor at cheap rates, can always be commanded. And the whole country is intersected with numerous streams, which are rarely exposed to the extremes of drought, and which have never yet involved a total cessation of work.

With such advantages, it is not surprising that this place has concentrated within itself, more manufacturing capital in its peculiar branch, than any one point south of Petersburg; or that the success of those already established should have stimulated the formation of other and new companies.

There are now in full and active operation in this town, three cotton factories, and within a short distance, three more, all worked by water power; viz: in town, The Cross Creek, The Phœnix, and Mallett's Mills.

The Cross Creek Factory went into operation in 1838, but did not receive its charter of incorporation until 1841. It occupies the buildings of a company which was established here as early as the year 1825, but which failed, and suspended operations not long thereafter. This factory was incorporated in the year 1841 with a capital stock of $40,000, and has been actively employed in the production of yarns. The production equals about 10,000 lbs. per month from 1000 spindles. The number of hands employed is 55, and the number supported by their labor about 70.

Mallett's Mills went into operation in 1836, with a capital stock of $30,000. It is engaged entirely in the production of yarns; of which it produces some 16,000 lbs. per month from 1500 spindles. It employs about 45 hands, and supports some 60.

The Phœnix Company went into operation in 1840, with a capital stock of $50,000. Its operations extend to the manufacture of 4-4 sheetings, 3 yds. to the lb., and 35,000 yds. per month. This factory employs 65 hands, and supports by its profits about 70 in addition. The number of spindles is 2100, and of looms 48.

Rockfish Factory is situated upon a fine bold stream, seven miles from Fayetteville, capable of turning a dozen mills of the same power by its waters. This stream has never suffered in any degree from drought, and during the last extraordinary dry season never lost a day's labor to the manufacturers. This factory has a capital of $130,000, having been incorporated in 1838. It works 4500 spindles, and 118 looms, and turns out 4-4 sheetings, 3 yds. to the lb., 85,000 yds. per month. It consumes 100 bales raw cotton each month, and employs 130 operatives. A flourishing and beautiful village has sprung at and been created around and by this factory, with a population of 400, all of whom derive directly and indirectly their support from it. It has already one church built, and another under process of erection; and the benefit to the surrounding country is incalculable.

Beaver Creek Factory on Beaver Creek, 7 miles from Fayetteville, was incorporated in 1842 with a capital stock of some $60,000. It manufactures sheeting, 4-4, 3 yds. to the lb., and consumes about 50 bales raw cotton per month, and has 3600 spindles and 82 looms. The number of hands is about 150, and it supports between 250 and 300.

Little River Factory, upon Little River, 10 miles from Fayetteville, went into operation in 1843. Its capital stock is $30,000. Number of spindles 1650 and 8 looms. Produces 700 lbs. yarns per day and 2400 yds. osnaburgs per week.—Number of hands employed 65, and supported by their labor about 200.

You have thus in a few words the history of our factories; see what capital is invested, the fabrics made, and the number of hands employed. You can also see the extent of benefit derived by the poorer classes of society, by these establishments. Hundreds, whose subsistance years ago was exceedingly precarious, now look forward to a bright future. And the profits to the stockholders have stimulated the erection of other establishments around us in the course of 18 months; fully demonstrating that the South, with equal energy, is capable of entering the field with greater advantages than the States north of us.

The labor employed is altogether white, which becomes serviceable in two or three months after employment, for all purposes.

FROM THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Mr. Editor,—The Mail and the Press are the two most efficient tools with which Civilization works, any every detail promoting or impeding the easy and beneficial operation of a postal system is important to society. The Mail is one of the many agents of communion, and, therefore, of equal or a similar importance with all the other means of communion with printing, roads, navigation, and language. This ought to be remembered by the people, by their representatives, by every one at a time when on the one hand political questions of magnitude absorb the attention of Congress, and on the other hand, a Postmaster General, known at the time of his appointment to be hostile to cheap postage, has made a report on his department, which requires the closest watching on the part of the people. I do not mean to review the whole Report. Let me touch upon a few points only.

The Post-master General proposes to return to the old method of charging by sheets and not by weight, complaining at the same time, that some persons make up a bundle of letters, paying postage on a few, and then by saving a good deal. Does he not know that this grievance, as he considers it, existed in a still greater extent under the old law, which unreasonably taxed the principle of weight and single sheets, for you remember that the postage for more than four sheets, was charged by weight. There was therefore a man in Boston, who regularly took up a load for the N. Y. packets, charging for those letters less than the then existing single postage, and made nevertheless a handsome profit by paying postage according to weight for the whole bundle of letters. What does the department contract and pay for? For weight, and weight alone it has to form a part in charge 1st? The Post-master General does not seem to be acquainted with the fact that all nations, and even Austria and Russia, have abolished the troublesome, mean and perplexing principle of charging by sheets, with all its fumbling of and peeping into letters, and overcharging and opening at the post office and its imposition of charge for the cover. Yes—all nations have abolished it, and find no inconvenience. If here an ounce is too much for a single letter, take a half or a quarter of an ounce as they do in France, but to recommend to us of all nations the convenience to so obsolete a principle ought to be stamped by every paper as it deserves—an act of folly.

Several years ago it was shown in an elaborate article, that if the system of prepayment work well for England, it is infinitely more advisable to adopt it in the U. S.—to save time, trouble and expense. With the Post-master General there before, I say by all means let us have the prime point of prepayment. If Congress will adopt the Brooks principle of prepayment, making the postage at a non-paid letter higher than the prepaid one, so that option still remains; if Congress will adopt the *stamps* which works so exquisitely in England, and add to this law that the adhesive stamps she? he sold at liberal discount by the Department, if a thousand are bought at once, we obtain these advantages.

The money would be in the hands of the Department even before it had carried the letters.

We could hear of no objections.

The stamps would be carried all over the land by the stationers, as they now distribute the letter paper.

And the whole money part of the complicated postal system would be reduced to the simplest act of sale and purchase at Washington.

If as was likewise proposed, the provision be added that newspaper postage be also free, it prepaid, the editors would charge it among with the subscription, and the Department would at once be freed from the encumbering and numerous transportation of papers which are never claimed.

I am perfectly well acquainted with the fact that our distances and the sparseness of our population requires their peculiar considerations, but I also know that the propositions made here are not only agreeable to our circumstances but are the only ones which harmonize with them, and that in the great movement of facilitating communication by mail—which is so general a feature that the future historian must point it out as one of the characteristics of our period, and Rowland Hill as one of the prominent benefactors of our species—I say that in this great movement the United States have strangely lagged behind other nations—the quick, movable American even behind the stolid Austrian.

COLUMBIENSIS.

VERY GOOD.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot relates the following amusing incident between Mr. Martin and Mr. Adams:—

"Mr. Martin is a tall, large, well made and fine-looking man, with a dark, swarthy complexion, black hair, an open, manly countenance, large black eyes and a most powerful and agreeable voice. At times he can be very severe and very eloquent. I have known him long, and I must say I like him much. He is a Locofoco, but his brother and father, and I know not *how many more* of his family, are good and true Whigs—and he ought to be one!

But no matter—he was speaking on the sub-Treasury question, and accusing the Whigs of having changed their course in regard to stopping debate. In 1841, he said, he found, from a reference to the journal, that leading Whigs voted differently from what they were now voting. He found the name of the leader of the Whig party on that floor, John Quincy Adams, so recorded.

Mr. Adams, I can explain how my name came—

Mr. Martin, (all politeness and good humor.) I beg the gentleman to desist. I have no time to spare to him. I am willing to admit there was a mistake about the matter. I don't know how it happened—I only mean to say his name is there—that is all—I don't want any controversy with the honorable gentleman, or I know the fate of all who undertake such a thing. I am willing to stand corrected by the gentleman without his saying one word, and I now say to him, as the coon in the tree said to Capt. Scott, the great rifle shooter, who had fixed his piece at him—"Is that *you*, Captain Scott? if so, you needn't fire—I'll surrender and come down!" [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Adams, (a benignant smile playing all over his face.) *Well, I surrender too.* [Renewed laughter.]

We find in an exchange paper an anecdote of the late William Wirt, that is too good to be lost. Wirt's life of Patrick Henry, as every reader of that biography knows, is excessive in its laudations of the great Virginia orator; in fact it may well be doubted whether the man ever lived to whom such swelling and varied strains of panegyric could be justly applied, as Wirt continually resorts to in depicting the character of Henry.

In illustration of this trait the following story, current in Eastern Virginia, said to be true to the letter, is told:

Wirt was once engaged in the trial of a cause in which one of the most material witnesses on the other side was notorious for his gullibility. By way of *shoring up* this trait in the witness, and thus impairing his testimony, Wirt asked if he had ever read Riley's Narrative, and if so whether he thought it was true. "Oh, yes," said the witness, "I've read it, and I believe every word of it!" The counsel on the other side perceiving the advantage gained by his opponent, here interposed the question:—"Did you ever read Wirt's life of Henry, and if so, do you believe it is true?" "I have read it," replied the simple witness, "but I can't say I believe it; no, no, *that's* more than I can swallow!" Wirt was "essentially floored!"

Calves.—"You are from the country, are you not, sir?" said a dandy clerk in a book store to a homely-dressed Quaker, who had given him some trouble.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well, sir, here's 'An essay on the Rearing of Calves.'"

"That," said Obadiah, as he turned to leave the store, "thee had better present to thy mother."

Virgil A. Stewart, of "Murrell Book" notoriety, was recently assassinated in Western Texas.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.

The following is the Message from the President, on this subject, which was transmitted to the House of Representatives on Monday:

To the House of Representatives:

I have considered the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, by which I am requested "to cause to be furnished to that House an account of all payments made on President's certificates from the fund appropriated by law, through the agency of the State Department, for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, from the 4th of March 1841, until the retirement of Daniel Webster from the Department of State; with copies of all entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, memorandums, or other evidence of such payments: to whom paid, for what, and particularly all concerning the north-eastern boundary dispute with Great Britain."

With an anxious desire to furnish to the House any information requested by that body which may be in the Executive Departments, I have felt bound by a sense of public duty to inquire how far I could with propriety, or consistently with the existing laws, respond to their call.

The usual annual appropriation "for the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations" has been disbursed since the date of the act of May 1st, 1810, in pursuance of its provisions. By the third section of that act it is provided—

"That when any sum or sums of money shall be drawn from the Treasury, under any law making appropriation for the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, the President shall be and he is hereby authorized to cause the same to be duly settled annually with the accounting officers of the Treasury, in the manner following: that is to say, by causing the same to be accounted for specially in all instances wherein the expenditure thereof may, in his judgment, be made public, and by making a certificate of the amount of such expenditures as he may think it advisable not to specify; and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum or sums therein expressed to have been expended."

Two distinct classes of expenditure are authorized by this law: the one of a public, and the other of a private and confidential character. The President in office at the time of the expenditure is made by the law the sole judge whether it shall be public or private. Such sums are to be "accounted for specially in all instances wherein the expenditure thereof may, in his judgment, be made public." All expenditures "accounted for specially" are settled at the Treasury upon vouchers, and not on "Presidents' certificates," and, like all other public accounts, are subject to be called for by Congress, and are open to public examination. Had information as respects this class of expenditures been called for by the resolution of the House it would have been promptly communicated.

Congress, foreseeing that it might become necessary and proper to apply portions of this fund for objects the original accounts and vouchers for which could not be "made public" without injury to the public interest, authorized the President, instead of such accounts and vouchers, to make a certificate of the amount "of such expenditures as he may think it advisable not to specify," and have provided that "every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum or sums therein expressed to have been expended."

The law making these provisions is in full force. It is binding upon all the Departments of the Government, and especially upon the Executive, whose duty it is "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." In the exercise of the discretion lodged by it in the Executive, several of my predecessors have made "certificates" of the amount "of such expenditures as they have thought it advisable not to specify, and upon these certificates, as the only vouchers, settlements have been made at the Treasury.

It appears that, within the period specified in the resolution of the House, certificates were given by my immediate predecessor, upon which settlements have been made at the Treasury, amounting to five thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. He has solemnly determined that the objects and items of these expenditures should not be made public, and has given his certificates to that effect, which are placed upon the records of the country. Under the direct authority of an existing law, he has exercised the power of placing these expenditures under the seal of confidence, and the whole matter was terminated before I came into office. An important question arises, whether a subsequent President, either voluntarily or at the request of one branch of Congress, can, without a violation of the spirit of the law, revise the acts of his predecessor, and expose to public view that which he had determined should not be "made public." If not a matter of strict duty, it would certainly be a safe general rule that this should not be done. Indeed, it may well happen, and probably would happen, that the President for the time being would not be in possession of the information upon which his predecessor acted, and could not therefore have the means of judging whether he had exercised his discretion wisely or not. The law requires no other voucher but the President's certificate, and there is nothing in its provisions which requires any "entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, memorandums or other evidence of such payments," to be preserved in the Executive Department. The President who makes the "certificate" may, if he chooses, keep all the information and evidence upon which he acts in his own possession. It, for the information of his successor, he shall leave the evidence on which he acts, and the items of the expenditures which make up the sum for which he has given his "certificate," on the confidential files of one of the Executive Departments, they do not, in any proper sense, become thereby public records. They are never seen or examined by the accounting officers of the Treasury when they settle an account on the "President's certificate." The first Congress of the United States, on the 1st of July, 1790, passed an act "providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," by which a similar provision to that which now exists was made for the settlement of such expenditures as, in the judgment of the President, ought not to be made public. This act was limited in its duration. It was continued for a limited term in 1793; and between that time and the date of the act of May 1, 1810, which is now in force, the same provision was revived and continued. Expenditures were made and settled under Presidential certificates, in pursuance of these laws.

If the President may answer the present call, he must answer similar calls for every such expenditure of a confidential character made under every Administration, in war and in peace, from the organization of the Government to the present period. To break the seal of confidence imposed by the law, and heretofore uniformly preserved, would be subversive of the very purpose for which the law was enacted, and might be productive of the most disastrous consequences. The expenditures of this confidential character, it is believed, were never before sought to be made public; and I should greatly apprehend the consequences of establishing a precedent which would render such disclosures hereafter inevitable.

I am fully aware of the strong and correct public feeling which exists throughout the country against secrecy of any kind in the administration of the Government, and especially in reference to public expenditures; yet our foreign negotiations are wisely and properly confined to the knowledge of the Executive during their pendency. Our laws require the accounts of every particular expenditure to be rendered and publicly settled at the Treasury Department. The single exception which exists is, not that the amount embraced under Presidents' certificates shall be withheld from the public, but merely that the items of which these are composed shall not be divulged. To this extent, and no further, is secrecy observed.

The laudable vigilance of the people in regard to all the expenditures of the Government, as well as a sense of duty on the part of the President, and a desire to retain the good opinion of his fellow-citizens, will prevent any sum expended from being accounted for by the President's certificate, unless in cases of urgent necessity. Such certificates have therefore been resorted to but seldom throughout our past history.

For my own part, I have not caused any account whatever to be settled on a Presidential certificate. I have had no occasion rendering it necessary, in my judgment, to make such a certificate; and it would be an extreme case which would ever induce me to exercise this authority; yet, if such a case should arise, it would be my duty to assume the responsibility devolved on me by law.

During my administration, all expenditures for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, in which the accounts have been closed, have been settled upon regular vouchers, as all other public accounts are settled at the Treasury.

It may be alleged that the power of impeachment belongs to the House of Representatives, and that, with a view to the exercise of this power, that House has a right to investigate the conduct of all public officers under the Government. This is cheerfully admitted. In such a case, the safety of the Republic would be the supreme law, and the power of the House in the pursuit of this object would penetrate into the most secret recesses of the Executive Departments. It could command the attendance of any and every agent of the Government, and compel them to produce all papers, public or private, official or unofficial, and to testify on oath to all facts within their knowledge. But even in a case of that kind they would adopt all wise precautions to prevent the exposure of all such matters, the publication of which might injuriously affect the public interest, except so far as might be necessary to accomplish the great ends of public justice. If the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, should at any time have reason to believe that there has been malversation in office by an unfaithful or corrupt application of the public money by a public officer, and should think proper to institute an inquiry into the matter, all the archives and papers of the Executive Departments, public or private, would be subject to the inspection and control of a committee of their body, and every facility in the power of the Executive be afforded to enable them to prosecute the investigation.

The experience of every nation on earth has demonstrated that emergencies may arise in which it becomes absolutely necessary for the public safety or the public good to make expenditures, the very object of which would be defeated by publicity. Some Governments have very large amounts at their disposal, and have made vastly greater expenditures than the small amounts which have from time to time been accounted for on Presidents' certificates. In no nation is the application of such sums ever made public. In time of war or impending danger the situation of the country may make it necessary to employ individuals for the purpose of obtaining information or rendering other important services, who could never be procured upon to act if they entertained the least apprehension that their names or their agency would in any contingency be divulged. Such may often become necessary to incur an expenditure for an object highly useful to the country; for example, the conclusion of a treaty with a barbarian Power, whose customs require on such occasion the use of presents; but this object might be altogether defeated by the intrigues of other Powers, if our purposes were to be made known by the exhibition of the original papers and vouchers to the accounting officers of the Treasury. It would be easy to specify other cases which may occur in the history of a great nation in its intercourse with other nations, wherein it might become absolutely necessary to incur expenditures for objects which could never be accomplished if it were suspected, in advance, that the items of expenditure and the agencies employed would be made public.

Actuated undoubtedly by considerations of this kind Congress provided such a fund, coeval with the organization of the Government, and subsequently enacted the law of 1810 as the permanent law of the land. While this law exists in full force I feel bound, by a high sense of public policy and duty, to observe its provisions and the uniform practice of my predecessors under it. With great respect for the House of Representatives, and an anxious desire to conform to their wishes, I am constrained to come to this conclusion.

If Congress disapprove the policy of the law they may repeal its provisions.

In reply to that portion of the resolution of the House which calls for "copies of whatever communications were made from the Secretary of State during the last session of the 27th Congress, particularly February, 1843, to Mr. Cushing and Mr. Adams, members of the committee of this House on Foreign Affairs, of the wish of the President of the United States to institute a special mission to Great Britain." I have to state that no such communications, or copies of them, are found in the Department of State.

"Copies of all letters on the books of the Department of State to any officer of the United States or any person in New York concerning Alexander McLeod," which are also called for by the resolution, are here with communicated.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, April 29, 1846.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll.—We had forgotten, until the fact was recalled to our memory by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, that Mr. Ingersoll, the defamer of Mr. Webster, some years ago, in a like spirit of wantonness, charged the late Chief Justice Marshall, than whom a purer man never breathed, with having been corruptly influenced in his celebrated decision in favor of the constitutionality of the United States Bank—a charge which, like those recently made against Mr. Webster, recoiled upon him who made it. His appetite for slander must be insatiate. But, henceforward, his poisoned arrows will prove innocuous, except to himself.

"The *man* survived the bite,
"The *dog* it was that died!"

Richmond Whig.

Value of Oregon.—In his Memorial to Congress, asking a grant of means to enable him to carry out his grand project of a Rail Road to the Pacific, Mr. Whitney says that it "is the means, and the only means, by which the vast wilderness, between civilization and Oregon can be settled, being *without timber for nearly twelve hundred miles*, with no natural communication except the Missouri, which is not to be depended on, as it never will answer for any considerable commercial or other purposes of communication."

Richmond Whig.

The following is a choice scrap of auctioneering eloquence, from an English paper:

"Now, ladies, I offers to your attention a *capitable* assortment of *tay caddees*, beautifully *hornamented*, and which I shall put up in small lots, that such ladies as be fond of *tay-table hornaments* may have an opportunity of *shooting* themselves.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FLORIDA.—No. 1.

Mr. Editor: Having just returned from Florida, the "land of flowers," of frogs, alligators, gallinippers, and saw palmetto, I feel it a duty which I owe to the citizens of the good "Old North State" who are thirsting for emigration, to give them a detail of such circumstances as I think worth narrating, as well as the impressions which have been made on my mind, by the examination of a country so totally different from ours in its soil, climate, productions, &c. Florida, as you are aware, is the most Southern part of the United States, running from near 31½ degrees down to about 24½ North latitude. But stop—I must not take you to Florida yet, as we did not get there so easily; but if you are so disposed, you may start with me from my domicil in Anson, and accompany my friends and myself all along our route. We left home on the 27th of February, our company consisting of Messrs. S. W. Cole, B. F. Ingram, S. Randle and your correspondent, each armed with his double-barrel, intending to enjoy some of the sport which that country affords. We "camped out," for we were correct in believing, that in much of the State of Florida, houses "were like Angel's visits, few and far between." This camping out had also another feature which recommended it to the writer, viz: that that most excitable chord, (none more so in the human system,) the "pocket nerve," suffers less by it than any other mode of travelling.

In the country between Camden and the fine undulating cotton lands of Anson, we found corn and fodder scarce and dear, being utterly refused by Mrs. ——, the only person who could supply our wants, she herself having to purchase at 81 per bushel, and haul 20 miles. We used all the pleadings which poor travellers gifted with the gab, with a sure prospect of suffering, know so well how to use, but in vain. "Our eloquence was wasted on the desert air." Just as I had resolved to prostrate myself before the old lady on my bended knees, in a spirit of frolic, (assuming a despair which we were far from feeling,) and offer her *seventy-five cents* per bushel, she inquired where we were raised! Our acting commissary, knowing the respectability of his connexions, the evensiveness of the family, and their general character for hospitality, fastened upon this as his last dying hope. He spoke of the place of his nativity, now rendered doubly dear from the remembrance of well filled larders;—of his mother,—of his grandfather, to whose sage counsels he owes most for his own stability of character. He spoke in "accents soft as zephyrs are," and did not speak in vain, for Mrs. —— drew her first breath where we inhaled ours. The remembrance of the scenes of her childhood, her acquaintance with the speaker's connexions, esteemed by all whose esteem is worth having, moved her heart to pity; she quietly raised herself from her seat, answered not a word,—her heart was too full for that,—withdrew, and ordered her servant to supply our wants.

The country between Camden and where we reside is a poor and almost barren region, rendered doubly so from the severe drought which visited most of the Southern States. This region, in which I think the inhabitants, with the most generous seasons, find a precarious subsistence, is now suffering intensely. One old man, of haggard countenance and unshaven beard, in answer to our inquiries, declared they had made nothing—absolutely nothing; and verily the appearance of the country, and the small quantity of stubble left in the fields, the condition of the cattle, on which I may remark that "Pharoah's lean kine" were brought vividly before us, all indicated that he spoke the truth. In feeble accents he spoke, not from age, but exhaustion, (I think.) We repressed a rising sigh, and should have brushed away a tear—we ought to have shed,—and bade him farewell, expecting to meet fresh victims of the sterility of the country.

We journeyed on quietly to Camden, a place of considerable trade and situated on the Wateree river—too well known to your readers to require any description from us. This place is interesting to the traveler as being the burial place of Baron De Kalb, the brave German, over whose remains a monument is erected. He left his country to battle for ours—our liberties. He fell, as all know, covered with wounds, at the head of his division, while Gates, our own General, and most of our troops, ignobly fled. But to the honor of a portion of these fleeing troops let it be remembered, that mortified with disgrace and deeply grieved at the fall of the noble German, with spirits burning with vengeance, they demanded at the battle of King's Mountain that they should be led in the thickest of the fight, against a division of the same victory-flushed enemy, equalling themselves in point of numbers, where they received eighteen rounds of the hottest of the fire, where they gloriously retrieved their character, and where the Lion of England was compelled to crouch it at the feet of the American Eagle. Here let me say to the heart-stricken outcast, never despair! Have you lost character and friends by bad conduct? You can reform; you yet bear the image of your Maker, and possess some redeeming traits of character, latent though they be, which you may call into action, and by abandoning your vicious conduct, friends and character will return,—the evening of your days will become your best days, and by the aid of Him "who heareth the young sparrows when they cry," may find a home in Heaven. I am wandering; let me return to my story.

Leaving Camden, we crossed the Wateree over a well constructed bridge kept by a woman tolerably good looking for that country. Leaving the Columbia road to the right, and its everlasting barren:—for having seen them once we desired to see them no more—as well as the entertainment on that road kept by sister McRab, with her cordial greetings and bad dinner,—for that we regarded with the same feelings,—we took the direct road to Orangeburg, and if we did not find the land better, the people were more industrious, or had had more rain during the last growing season, which I believe to be the fact. Here we were at nightfall kindly furnished for our money, Corn at 75 cents per bushel and Fodder at 81 per hundred —by a Scotchman named McLaughlin, who visited our camp at night.

At our usual hour of starting we left our camp and were soon in Orangeburg District, passing through broad lanes between large and valuable plantations, beautifully adorned with dwellings built in superior taste, and with Episcopal Churches. The farmers of this region are generally extensive planters, so far as we could perceive from the public highway, and pursue a plan of culture which we of the up country are strangers to, and verily I think should desire to remain so; as they carefully scrape down the ridges of the old cotton beds with their weeding hoes, a work of infinite trouble, and which though beneficial to a future crop cannot repay the farmer for the additional labor bestowed. Better haul leaves and pine straw, fill your lots, and cover your fields, for the litter they take so much pains to scrape in the middle of the row is already on the land, and will most of it in bedding with the plough be thrown where wanted.

There is an air of neatness and arrangement about the cabins of most of the Negroes in all this section of country, extending to the Savannah river, which is not found in North Carolina, where we are acquainted, nor in the upper Districts of South Carolina where we travelled. The cabins are comfortable, very comfortable, and are ranged in straight rows running parallel with each other, and are, so far as we learned, named after some of our principal cities and towns. For instance, we passed Boston and Wilmington and other cities, but no Cheraw, nor Wadesborough, nor Rockingham, fell on our ears.

The negroes of the extensive planters appear to possess very obtuse intellects; it was very difficult to understand them or make them understand us, though they jabber our native vernacular. I would suppose that on these extensive farms they of course have but little intercourse with the whites, or with those of other plantations, and the original stock knowing nothing, could not teach the present race. Like the "ox and the ass they know their owners and their master's crib," *and their labor too*, and this seems to be sufficient for this section of country. I hope the impressions which were made on my mind are erroneous, for I respect the sovereign State of South Carolina, and love her politics, (hating Nullification as a peaceable remedy.) Her Calhouns and Prestons, her O'Neill's and Capers, command my esteem, and far be it from me to condemn every thing except that on which I was "born and raised." More anon.

JAS. L. TERRY.

Anson county, N. C., April 1846.

Murder and supposed Robbery.—On Sunday night last, a Portuguese by the name of *Frank De Salva*, for several years a resident of this town was murdered in a most brutal manner. De Salva had for a long time kept a small grocery near the rail road Bridge, and it was supposed he had accumulated a sum of money. His scull was broken in two or more places, and the main artery of the neck severed just below the ear. He was found dead in his shop on Monday morning. An Inquest was held over the body of the deceased at 10 o'clock, but the jury were unable, after the most diligent investigation, which lasted for one and a half days, to make any discovery as to the perpetrator of the atrocious deed.

Wilmington Journal.

The Late Governor Fenner.—The Providence Journal pays the following tribute to the late Governor of Rhode Island:

"James Fenner died at his residence, Whatcheer, yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock. This event, although not unexpected, will be received throughout the State with universal regret. The death of no man among us would occasion a more profound sensation. For more than half a century Governor Fenner has been intimately and actively connected with the public affairs of Rhode Island. He has represented the State in the Senate of the U. States, and was fourteen times elected Governor—an office in which he succeeded his father, who had filled it for even a longer period. The part which he bore in the agitations and troubles of the last few years is fresh in the grateful recollection of the people, and has linked his name indissolubly with the history of the State. To his patriotism and fidelity, to his firmness of purpose, and to that courageous and indomitable will which formed the distinguishing trait of his character, is to be attributed no slight portion of the success that attended the cause of Liberty and Law."

The Editor of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, on the occasion of presenting that paper to its readers in a new dress, states the following facts, which will surprise many even of those who have a practical knowledge of the art and mystery of printing:

"We have, of course, been obliged to put in type anew for this morning every word and every letter which this sheet contains; and it may not be without interest to some of our readers to state that an ordinary number of the *Courier and Enquirer* contains 53s,s00 *ems*, or, in less technical terms 945,605 letters, which would make about 635 pages of an ordinary duodecimo volume."

The express which left Boston with the Caledonia's news, ran the distance to Worcester, fifty-four miles and a half, in *fifty-four minutes*—the shortest time ever made on the road.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, in Rockingham, of **GEO. W. FREEMAN**, who broke the Jail of Richmond county on the night of the 23d inst.

The said Freeman is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, black hair and eyes, dark complexion, about thirty years of age, and was raised in Marion District, S. C.

JOHN C KNIGHT,
Sheriff of Richmond county.

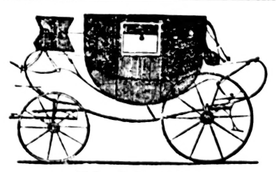
Rockingham, April 24, 1846. 8-4w

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

☞ In the first stages of disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," or emating from neglected colds, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge that they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of consumption so prevalent among delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or "going into a decline," a complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any other medicine we have ever possessed. Besides its surprising efficacy in consumption, it is equally efficacious in influenza, liver complaint, asthma, bronchitis, and all affections of the lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy has failed.

☞ For particulars see Dr. Wistar's treatise on consumption, to be had of the agents.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE!

It is a matter of paramount importance, that the Whigs should have a majority in the next Legislature. And it would seem to be superfluous, in the good Whig State of North Carolina, that it was at all necessary to make an appeal to that party, which is, by so large a majority, in the ascendant in the State. Yet, the lesson taught us by the supineness and lethargy of the Whigs in 1842, by which we found the Loco Focos in possession of a considerable majority in the Legislature of that year, admonishes us that it will not do to rely upon our strength of numbers, without bringing that power *to bear*, in the day of trial. No true Whig can forget the chagrin and mortification felt by us all, when we found the enemy in possession of the Capitol of our beloved old Commonwealth. Nor can the disastrous and shameful acts of the party then in power, be overlooked or disregarded. We have but to notice our horrible, mangled, and misshapen Congressional Districts, to cause the blush of shame and indignation to rise to our cheeks—of shame, that we who possessed the power to prevent it, had permitted such a state of things to exist—and indignation, at the unjust and tyrannical course pursued by the Loco Foco party, while reveling in the enjoyment of an accidental majority in the State Legislature. The Whigs have felt most seriously and disastrously, the doings of that *Gerrymandering* Session, whereby, instead of having *at least six* Representatives in Congress, selected from that party who *truly* represent the wishes of a majority of their constituency, we find ourselves reduced to a mere Corporal's guard of *three* members, and the Districts so arranged, as to make it almost impossible that we could, with the most active exertions, be successful in electing more than five Representatives from the staunch and thorough Whig State of North Carolina.

Upon the next General Assembly, will devolve the high and responsible duty, of electing a United States' Senator, in the place of our gifted and patriotic Mangum, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. It depends upon the decision made at our August Elections, whether he, or some other true and unflinching Whig, shall represent us in that august body, or whether the still deeper stigma and disgrace should be attached to us, of being *mis*-represented *by two* instead of one Loco Foco Senator. If we would avert so sad a calamity, then, the Whigs should go to work with a hearty good will—*determined* to be satisfied with nothing short of decided majorities in both branches of the next Legislature! We have only to *resolve* that it *shall* be so, and by a proper exercise of the numerical strength we possess, the work will be accomplished. Let *every* County bring out their strongest and most popular candidates—let preference of *men* be swallowed up in the desire for triumph of *principle*—let *all go* to work with *union* and *energy*, and a most glorious victory awaits us. In *every* County, however unlikely success may seem to promise, let active and efficient men be in the field—let the Counties and Districts be thoroughly canvassed, and by a vigorous and manly defence of our principles, the Old North State will be redeemed from the slightest taint or suspicion of Loco Focoism. Let there be no compromising with our opponents—no log-rolling—no swapping of candidates. Let us strike for our Country and our Country's cause, and in August next, our banner will wave victoriously, having inscribed on its glorious folds—*A Whig Governor*'—A WHIG SENATE"—AND A WHIG HOUSE OF COMMONS!!! Let our watch-word be—*Remember the Gerrymander Session of 1842.*

Raleigh Register.

Can such things be?—The last "Standard" is as silent as the grave, on the subject of Mr. Leak's proposition to refer back to the Central Committee, the selection of a Candidate for Governor. It seems hard to believe, in this age of the freedom of the Press, but it is even so, that the "Standard" refuses to publish a Communication, wholly unobjectionable in tone and language, from one of the most efficient leaders of its party, simply because by so doing, he will run counter to the wishes of his *Ajax Telamon*, Mr. Shepard. With our notions of the rights of the Press, we do not see how he dare offer such an insult to public opinion, as to withhold Mr. Leak's Communication from his readers. The Leak wing of the Democracy may overlook and pardon such flagrant injustice, but we are certain that no Whig Press, under similar circumstances, could successfully resist the storm of indignation with which it would be visited. And we say this, from a regard simply for the character of the Press, without caring a straw as to the conflicting claims of the rival Candidates. But we will add here, to avoid misconstruction, that if there is but *one* Loco Foco Candidate, we greatly prefer that one should be Mr. Shepard; and in so saying, we speak with all sincerity.

Raleigh Register.

To protect woollens against moths, put common lavender in them.

To prevent rabbits from skinning young apple trees, catch them in traps or dead-falls, baiting with a limb of the tree. The best plan is to have a suitable limb for the long trigger. Cor.

WATCHES!
WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 51 Wall st., (late 30 corner William st.,)
New York, (up Stairs.)

Feb'y 5, 1846. 97-3mi

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Sixteen days later from Europe—Arrival of the Caledonia—Two great victories over the Sikhs—Termination of the war in India—Cotton advanced 1-8 per lb.—Peel's Tariff passed a second reading—Unsatisfactory state of the Money Market—Gloomy condition of Commercial affairs.

The Steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston yesterday at noon, bringing advices from London to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th inst.

The War in India has been brought to a termination after two more victories over the Sikhs, resulting in the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas Rivers, and the payment of one and a half crore of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of the war.

The British Government had made no movement on the Oregon Question, and the Press was chiefly occupied in the discussion of other topics.

Cotton has slightly advanced.

Peel's new Tariff has passed its second reading.

The news from France is not important.

Spain is in a most agitated state and appears to be on the eve of some great convulsion.

We have made up the following summary of the News from Willmer & Smith's European Times.

Since the dispatch of our paper by the "Unicorn" our advices from Bombay inform of two more great battles having been fought in India between the British and Sikh armies, both terminating in decisive victory to the former. The first was under the command of Sir H. Smith, and the latter Sir Hugh Gough, which was, perhaps, one of the most bloody on record. In Sir H. Smith's battle, the whole army of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, canon (56 pieces), baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain—his all, in fact, wrested from him by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry; and in that of Sir Hugh Gough's, the Sikhs lost 12,000 men and 65 pieces of artillery. The English had 200 men killed, 13 of whom were officers, and 2,500 wounded, of whom 101 were officers. Her Majesty's 53d and 62d regiments suffered enormously. General Dicke and Brigadier Taylor are among the dead.

The action commenced in the morning, and the work of destruction had closed by 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Sir Hugh Gough's account of this battle proves it to have been, while it lasted, one of the most terrific on record. Unlike the able manœuvering of Sir H. Smith, this affair seems to have owed its success to the daring intrepidity of our men, who stormed the enemy's entrenchments, bayonet in hand, defended, as they were, by 30,000 Sikhs and 70 pieces of artillery. The slaughter was immense, for our troops braved the enemy's fire by reserving their shot until they got within his entrenchments. The action terminated in the complete route of the enemy, the capture of his guns, and the loss of his camp and baggage. An awful sacrifice of life took place on the Sutlej, in attempting to cross which, our troops mowed down thousands of the flying foe, and those who escaped the fire were drowned in the stream. This victory has put the finishing stroke to the war. It has brought the Sikhs to their knees—and they are now humble suppliants for mercy and forbearance. They have agreed to pay a Million and a Half sterling, in the course of four years, toward the expenses of the war, the payment to be enforced by the occupation of Lahore.

Commercial.—The commercial accounts from all parts of the country are desponding and gloomy. With the solitary exception of the Iron trade, in which great activity prevails, owing to temporary causes, there is not a branch of manufacturing industry which is not suffering more or less under paralysis. In many of the manufacturing towns there are thousands of workmen out of employment; the markets for all descriptions of Produce are in a state of stagnation; stocks are daily on the increase, with sinking prices and a diminishing consumption; and, in short, a condition of things exists which threatens to suspend all the ordinary functions of commercial and manufacturing industry.

It is hardly necessary to state that this depression, which every week renders more galling and ruinous, has its primary origin in the uncertainty which still hangs about the fate of the Tariff. Other causes, undoubtedly, contribute to fetter the wheels of trade, but the great impediment is the one at which we have glanced. A panic appears to be impending. The despondency is daily on the increase; and many persons in business, influenced probably by their fears, labor under the impression that the measure will yet be strangled in one or the other House of Parliament.

The Cotton market, more especially, is laboring under the effects of the general depression. The estimates of the new crop are now reduced to two millions of bales; and yet, in the face of this falling off in the staple, the price continues so low, that the rates which rule in this market involve a loss of not less than twenty shillings per bale, on a comparison with the prices which prevail in America!

We have more than once recently referred to the popularity which Indian Corn, as an article of food, is attaining in this country. It will prove, ere long, a valuable export. The Government is most anxious that it should supersede, to a great extent, the potato among the laboring poor, and the recent scarcity of that esculent is favorable to its introduction. Cargoes of Indian Corn are daily reaching the British ports from the United States, and large quantities have been released from bond, duty free, under the Treasury order already mentioned. Shops for its exclusive retail sale are being opened in many of the large towns, and the American mode of using it is generally adopted.

The British Tariff.—The 'great and comprehensive measure' of Sir Robert Peel has passed through another stage in its progress toward its legislative finale. The second reading, after a week's debate, was carried by a majority of 88, which is a diminution of 9, as compared with the first great Parliamentary division that followed its introduction into the House of Commons.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—April 3. The Common qualities of American Cotton are nearly ¼d per lb higher, and the market generally has more the air of settled and regular business than at any time during the last two or 3 weeks.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 28, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

CONGRESS.—Our condensed report of the proceedings of Congress will be found to possess more than ordinary interest.

The final action on the Oregon notice given is of the first importance. The preamble and resolution which passed with such great unanimity (142 to 46 in the House, and 42 to 10 in the Senate,) are in the highest degree pacific. Indeed they were characterised by Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Locofoco,) in the only speech which was made in the House on the final action, as being even more objectionable to the war party than as they originally passed the Senate, and as being, in effect, *instructions* to the President to compromise to avert war by surrendering a portion of the territory in dispute. They do, indeed, furnish the strongest kind of direction to the President to settle the matter by any other mode than war. It is inexpressibly cheering to us to find, that public opinion has penetrated the House of Representatives, and *forced* a decision so little in accordance with the earlier action of that body, and with the violent recommendations of the ultra Locofoco press and party throughout the country.

"It is with a satisfaction which we hardly know how to express, (says the National Intelligencer) that we are able to point the reader's attention to the fact that this expression of a sentiment which is, in our opinion, in undoubted accordance with that of four-fifths of the independent and upright common-sense men of the country, receives not only the vote of every Whig and of a very large majority of the Democratic members of the House, but also of more than three-fourths of the members of both Houses of Congress."

Next to this in magnitude, is the postponement by the Finance Committee of the Senate, of the hasty, destructive, mad action of the House on the Sub-Treasury question, in to be stayed by the more cautious, conservative judgment of the Senate, that noble body which has so often opposed its shield against public harm. The leaders of the House would drive the vessel of State out to sea with all sails set and without light.—They would suddenly reverse the whole policy and practice of the country. They would destroy the credit and paper system, and substitute nothing but money, not because one man among them can believe that the prosperity of the country will be promoted by the change, but because it has unfortunately and accidentally become a test of party orthodoxy. The Senate, it will be seen by Mr. Lewis's remarks in answer to Mr. Webster, is determined to postpone this great evil, for a few months at least. Would that the helmets of party would tolerate its absolute rejection! Would that there were patriotism enough in the Senate to rise beyond and above party, and to leave the most acknowledged prosperity of the country unmolested by any new experiments! We say not this as a partizan—for we verily believe that the passage of the Sub-Treasury and McKay's Tariff would once more overthrow the party now in power; and if we looked to that alone we should rejoice to see those destructive measures finally consummated. But we dread the pecuniary distress throughout all the country must pass before those great evils can work their purifying effects. That the Sub-Treasury will be a costly experiment is sufficiently apparent; for in addition to all its salaries of Receivers, &c., it will be observed that two new Branch Mints are to be established—imply because they will assist the working of the Sub-Treasury.—These Mints will doubtless cost at least a million of dollars, and after they are built, a host of salaried officers will be located in them. But this is the smallest part of the cost. Many millions will not make good the private losses, the individual ruin, which will follow in its train.

Of less practical importance, but of at least as high individual interest, is the progress of the Ingersoll and Webster controversy. The President receives universal commendation for the message refusing to divulge what the law unquestionably intended should, for the most conclusive reasons, remain undivulged. We refer the reader to the message in another column. It will be seen that Mr. Ingersoll's malignity is rather nauseous to by this very failure to produce the proof which he promised, and that he thereupon retracted his charges, very modestly contending that he was no further responsible, and that it was not his business to prove his charges, but that it was Mr. Webster's duty to disprove them if he could. All in this he is warmly seconded by the "Union." This impudent assumption was severely rebuked by Mr. King of Georgia on the instant; but what can equal the keen severity of Mr. Webster's own remarks in the Senate, or the comprehensiveness of his own denial, and defiance of his malignant accuser! Yes, it is almost equalled by the successful rebuke which Mr. Westcott of Florida administers to Mr. Ingersoll,—a rebuke acquiring tenfold severity from the fact that Mr. Westcott belongs to Mr. Ingersoll's party.

It is evident that the blow which Mr. Ingersoll intended should destroy Mr. Webster, has rather elevated him, whilst it has effectually prostrated Mr. Ingersoll himself. No one rises in his defence; his own party friends apply the lash to his back, and he is finally left, where Mr. Webster leaves him, "on the very worst company in the world—with himself," to hold more of those "no very complimentary dialogues" with his aforesaid company.

It is stated by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, that the mutual friends of Messrs. Webster and Ingersoll, had attempted a compromise of the controversy before the President's Message had been sent in to the House, and that neither Mr. Webster nor his friends would consent to any arrangement other than a retraction of Mr. Ingersoll's charges.

Mr. Ingersoll has given notice in the "Union," of his intention to make the first opportunity, to comply with Mr. Webster's request, in Senate, to make known the particulars and proofs of Mr. Webster's alleged delinquency."

THE FOREIGN NEWS by the Caledonia is of great interest, though other matters appear to have almost overshadowed the Oregon question, about which we find nothing of importance, except a remark of Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, that "*the negotiations are not yet brought to a conclusion.*"

Cotton has risen slightly in Liverpool, but not so much as was expected in this country; and, the price being higher in New York than in Liverpool, a fall of ⅛ to ¼ cent has taken place in New York.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The State Election took place on Thursday last. It produced very little excitement. The result cannot be known for a week or two; but of course the Locofocos have carried the day, as usual. They will have a Senator to elect next winter, in place of Mr. Archer, Whig, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next.

According to the "Union," the Locos have lost 3, and gained 1, so far.

THE CANVASS.—The Lincoln Courier stands by Mr. Leak, and refuses to submit to the orders of the Central Committee.

The Wilmington Journal gives Mr. Leak another slab under the fifth rib. It publishes his card addressed to Mr. Shepard, and adds,—

"By this it would appear, that Mr. Leak admits that the Central Committee has a right (implied at least,) to decide the matter. But why does Mr. Leak desire that the matter should be referred back to the Committee? Have they not once acted? And is not their decision before the world? If Mr. Leak admits their authority *now*, we see no good reason why he should persist in distracting the party by flying in the teeth of their previous action."

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian says that Mr. Leak's proposition to Mr. Shepard, to refer their claims back to the Central Committee, is such a one as Mr. Shepard "*is bound to accept.*"

The Standard, it will be seen, does not condescend even to notice Mr. Leak's card.

The friends of Mr. Leak in Richmond held a meeting last week, in which they warmly sustained him, and denounced the Standard as guilty of "anything else but fair dealing."

ANSWER.—A Locofoco paper asks, "who is prepared to incur the *fearful responsibility* of defeating the *regular Democratic nominee*" (Mr. Shepard.) The friends of Mr. Leak need not trouble themselves about this fearful responsibility. The Whigs will take it.

COMPLIMENTS TO MR. WEBSTER.—The whole body of the Whigs of both Houses of Congress called on Mr. Webster at his residence on Tuesday evening last.

It is proposed to give him a Public Dinner at Philadelphia.

On Thursday he left Washington with his family on a short visit to Massachusetts.

The "Union" issued on the night of the day on which the Oregon question was finally disposed of, came out with an exceedingly animated article in glorification of the measure, and all who had assisted in passing it. It was a "great measure of wisdom, of firmness, and of patriotism." "Our state book has few brighter pages." "In the whole history of our national legislation, few acts have been done in a higher and worthier spirit, or have ever challenged more powerfully for our government and our country the respect of the world." Such were a few of the laudatory remarks of the Union. Put on the next night, having discovered that this wholesale commendation had "given some dissatisfaction to some of its friends," that is, the war party, the "Union" explains it all away,—it intended to express no approbation of it—as the notice had been made to assume," &. &c. The fact is, that the Administration has been signally defeated on the Oregon question.

FROM TEXAS.—Accounts four days later bring nothing of interest from the Army.

A nest of Counterfeiters was broken up in New York a few days ago, who had in their possession large numbers of spurious notes and plates, all on Northern Banks, except one plate for notes on the Manhattan Bank of Charlow, S. C. As the name was left blank in this plate, it is not supposed that any counterfeits have been put in circulation.

RACE IN BROOKLYN.—The quiet city of Brooklyn has been the scene of a disturbance which resulted in the loss of one or more lives. It appears that the contractors for building a Dry Dock had a large number of Irish laborers in their employment, who repeatedly required and obtained an advance of wages. Their last application for advance was refused by the contractors, who employed a number of Germans in place of the Irish concerned in the strike. The Irish threatened violence to the Germans. The Military were called out to prevent them from carrying their threats into effect, and encamped the night at a time. But as soon as the troops were discharged, the mormon Germans were attacked by a large number of Irish, mostly armed with sticks, stones, and clubs, &c. It was reported that several were killed, besides many who had legs, arms, &c. broken.

Small Pox.—We can hear of but one new case of this disease since our last publication, (a negro woman,) who was immediately removed out of town. The old cases are nearly all recovered. We think that our country friends need apprehend no danger from visiting town.

Wilmington Journal.

The Hillsborough Recorder states that the individuals who had taken the Small Pox in Mr. Turner's family in that town are all recovering, and that no case has occurred out of that family.

Some cases of Variolod are stated to have occurred on the plantation of T. P. Devereux, Esq. on the Roanoke.

The Greensborough Patriot contradicts a rumor of the disease having reached that place.

END OF THE PANIC.—The pacific action of Congress on the Oregon question, and the remarks of Mr. Lewis on the Sub-Treasury, showing that the evils of that bill of abomination are to be postponed till next January, have, together, given new life to every thing in New York. Business revived, stocks rose, and the intense pressure in the money market at once gave way. Thanks to the Senate for this good.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express says, "A whole posse of Locofoco bankers and merchants are in the city from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, remonstrating against the Sub-Treasury System." These very persons have doubtless often assisted in passing Locofoco resolutions favorable to the Sub-Treasury; but that was done for *party* purposes. The passage of the law is quite another affair. That would destroy their business.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHAPEL HILL, April 25, 1846.

Mr. Editor: The Introductory Address before the Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina will be delivered by Ex-Governor Morehead, President of the Association. The graduates of 1817, were

*Richard B. Alexander,	William R. Holt,
*Hardy B. Croom,	Hardy L. Holmes,
*Goodrum Daves,	John M. Morehead,
Samuel T. Hauser,	*James Murdock,
*John H. Hawkins,	*James Smeson.

[*Deceased.]

I hope the press of our State will assist me to invite the surviving members of this Class, and the other Alumni of the University, to meet in Gerard Hall, on Wednesday, 3d June 1846.

CHARLES PHILLIPS,
Sec. of the Al. Association.

We understand that the Grand Jury of Prince George's county, before whom testimony was adduced in reference to the causes which led to the duel at Blackensburg between Messrs. Jones and Johnson, of North Carolina, and in which Mr. Johnson was killed, have signed a recommendation to the Governor to grant a *nolle prosequi* to Mr. Jones; and we have reason to believe that the Governor will grant it, as the circumstances of the case were entirely in Jones's favor.

Marlboro' Gaz.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 20th, Mr. Allen moved that the Senate *agree* to the amendments made by the House to the resolutions of "notice" passed by the Senate on the 17th. Mr. Allen's motion was rejected, by yeas and nays, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Jenness, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Turney—21.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Thos. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee—29.

So the Senate rejected the amendments made by the House.

The Senate ordered the printing of 25,000 copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.

A bill to supply deficiencies in former appropriations was then debated, amended, and passed.

On Tuesday, a message was received from the House, informing the Senate that the House insisted on its amendment to the Oregon resolutions, and asked a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, having appointed Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Owen, and Hilliard, managers to conduct said Conference on their part.

Mr. ALLEN moved that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House. Rejected, 31 to 20.

Mr. HAYWOOD then moved that the Senate appoint a Committee of Conference. Agreed to. The ballot resulted in the choice of Messrs. Berrien, Corwin, and Haywood, as follows, for Berrien 30, Corwin 30, Haywood 29, Allen 15, Cass 14, and other scattering votes.

On Wednesday, Mr. WEBSTER rose and said: Mr. President, I daily receive so many letters making inquiries touching the probable progress of one of the measures now before the Senate, that I desire to ask, very respectfully, a question or two of the committee who have charge of it. I refer, sir, to the subject of the Independent Treasury bill, sometimes called the Subtreasury bill. I am no panic maker. I desire to prevent panics, to allay apprehensions. The country in general is prosperous, and I desire, as far as I am able, to prevent agitation and disturbance in its financial affairs. I will therefore address myself to the chairman of the Committee on Finance, and beg him most respectfully, hoping that he will not find an answer to be inconsistent with his public duty, to say how soon it may be expected that the committee will report upon that important measure; whether the committee has so far advanced in the consideration of the bill that he is now able to say whether they will report the bill with or without amendment, and if with amendments, if he can now indicate what those amendments are? This information is not necessarily be exceedingly useful to the public. And I will also ask if he will be so obliging as to state at what period the subject will come up for consideration? This last question is not unimportant in itself, but to me it is especially important, because I shall shortly have occasion to be absent for a few days.

Mr. LEWIS said: I am happy, Mr. President, to have it in my power to reply to the questions of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, so far as the Committee on Finance have had the subject under consideration. I cannot, however, say at what time the Subtreasury bill will be reported back to the Senate. The committee have determined to give precedence, in the action of the Senate, to a bill reported by the honorable Senator from New York, Mr. DIX, for establishing a warehousing system. This bill has been urged on the committee by commercial men as a remedial measure, in its tendency strongly calculated to relieve any pressure which might otherwise result from a precipitate or sudden introduction of the specie clauses of the Subtreasury. In addition to the warehousing bill, the committee propose to precede action on the Subtreasury by bills to establish branch mints at Charleston and New York—measures which have also been urged from respectable commercial sources, as in their tendency calculated to facilitate the introduction of specie payments into the Treasury. So far as any or all of these measures are calculated to allay apprehension in the public mind, they will receive the cordial support of the committee.

It is certain, sir, that, from the very reason we have not now a Subtreasury in operation, large amounts of public money have accumulated in deposite in the banks. This amount—not less than eleven or twelve millions—has become the *basis* of a much larger paper circulation, while the reception of paper money in the dues of the Government has, in addition to other causes, considerably expanded the aggregate circulation of this country, so much so as to create an adverse state of foreign exchanges, and at a time, too, when the monetary condition of England is far from being settled and easy.

Under these circumstances the committee, while a majority of them are in every way favorable to what they believe the only constitutional mode of collecting, depositing, and disbursing what they believe to be the only currency known to the Constitution, are most anxious that this change shall be effected in a manner to produce as little pressure as possible on the commercial community.—To prepare for this result, and to avoid any consequences from the too sudden introduction of the Subtreasury, we have, after full deliberation, *with entire unanimity*, determined that the specie clauses shall *in no event* be reported to go into effect sooner than the first of January next.

So far as this course, on the part of the committee, is calculated to allay apprehension, I am happy in being able to furnish the honorable gentleman the information he asks.

Mr. Lewis reported a bill to establish a Branch Mint in New York, and Mr. Speight a bill to establish a Branch Mint in Charleston.

Mr. Jarnagin's resolution calling on the President for a full amount of all payments made from the Secret Service Fund, from 1825 to this time, came up for consideration.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said: I have a few, and but a few remarks to make on the President's message, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for an account of the disbursements during the period in which I had the honor to be Secretary of State, out of the fund for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. In the first place, sir, I am happy to say that I entirely approve the course of proceeding which the President has adopted. In my judgment, he could not have acted otherwise than he has done without the violation of law, and of his own duty. Sir, as I know that not a dollar was disbursed from that fund without the sanction of the President, and as I am conscious that every disbursement was made for a proper and necessary public purpose, it might be thought that I should desire the publication of the papers, in order that everybody might see what they are, or what they show. But this is a matter of so little concernment to me, (and I presume it is of as little to the late President) that I certainly would not wish to see an important principle, and an important law, violated and broken for any personal convenience in that respect. I am not at all apprehensive that the country will suspect either President Tyler or me, acting under his authority, of anything improper in the disbursement of a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, in a case in which the law reposes confidence in the President, and gives him a discretion as to making the expenditure public. Sir, a President of the United States, or the head of a department acting by his authority, must think but poorly of his own reputation and standing with the country, if he is afraid of being suspected of having violated his duty and his oath in a matter of so little moment. I will add that a person who entertains such a suspicion, without reason, of any public man, may himself be well suspected of having held a no very complimentary dialogue with himself. Sir, we all know that the head of a department cannot touch a dollar of this fund, except with the President's sanction. The whole power, and the whole responsibility is with the President. The President's message states this so fully and clearly that I need not dwell upon it. I will say, in the first place, that no expenditure, improper in itself, or improper in its amount, was made, to my knowledge, judgment, or belief. And I will say, in the next place, that the late President of the United States, in all things respecting the expenditure of the public moneys, was remarkably cautious, exact, and particular. And I here say, sir, that all declarations, averments, statements, or insinuations, made anywhere, or by anybody, which impute perversion, misapplication, or waste of the public funds, committed or made by me, while Secretary of State, are utterly groundless and untrue. And I will conclude with one remark, the bearing of which I shall leave to the Senate, and to the country. Whoever charges me with having either misapplied or wasted the public funds while in the Department of State, has either seen the papers or has, in some other way, obtained knowledge on the subject, or he has not. If he has seen no papers, and has no knowledge, then his imputations are purely wanton and slanderous. If he has seen the papers, or has any knowledge, then he would be sure to state what he knows, if he knows anything, to sustain him in his charge. Silence under such circumstances is conclusive that he knows nothing; because he is under no obligation of secrecy, and, in the absence of all other proof he would, of course, tell all he knew, if he knew anything which could, in the slightest degree, bear him out. The charge, therefore, was either made in utter ignorance of any facts to support it, or else with the knowledge that the facts which do exist, would, if made known, entirely disprove it. As to the source of this miserable vituperation I have nothing to say. I am afraid I shall be thought to have paid too much attention to it, already. Sir, I leave the author of these slanders where he is. I leave him in the very worst company I know of in the world—I leave him with himself.

Mr. Jarnagin proposed to withdraw the resolution, in consequence of the President's message to the House. But

Mr. Westcott of Florida objected. He was opposed to the principle of the resolution, and wished the Senate to reject it, by yeas and nays, for the sake of the *precedent*. He contended that the President ought to employ and pay secret agents, in Europe, in Mexico, in Cuba and elsewhere, and in his opinion double the amount now appropriated might be judiciously expended. He should feel ashamed of himself if he could be induced to imagine that any American President had been guilty of the slightest impropriety in the disbursement of this fund. He trusted he never should have so degraded a rule by which to judge his countrymen, especially one elevated to the Presidency—the first station in the world. The Senator who offered this resolution, I am satisfied, has no idea that any impropriety has occurred as to its disbursement. I am convinced he believes as I do not hesitate to declare that I do; nay, as I deem it my duty to say, that the imputations made against the late President and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts in reference to the use of this fund improperly, while the latter was Secretary of State, are slanders of the silliest and most pitiful character. Sir, said Mr. W., I will not as Senator, by any vote of mine, permit any such figurious scandal against any high Executive officer of my country, of any political party, and especially against a citizen who stands as high before the world as does the Senator assailed, and of whose reputation and fame abroad (opposed as I am to him in political opinion on almost every subject of party contest) I as an American feel proud—I say I will not consent that such go-sip shall be the foundation of a call upon the President, or any action whatever of this chamber. I will not dignify such unworthy accusations by any notice of them whatever.

Messrs. Mangum, Jarnagin, and Allen, followed on the same side; and then the resolution was *rejected*, 44 votes to 1,—(Mr. Turney of Tenn.)

On Thursday, Mr. Berrien, from the Committee of Conference, reported the Oregon resolutions in the following form, as unanimously agreed on by the Joint Committee:

Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon territory.

"Whereas, by the convention concluded the 20th day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be 'free and open' to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party:

"And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

"With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to the said territory—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the Government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the abrogation of the same."

After a few remarks by Mr. Allen in opposition, and Mr. Cameron in favor of the report, the question was taken, and the report of the committee adopted, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee—42.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Jenness, Semple, Westcott—10.

After a speech on the bill to make indemnities for French spoliations prior to 1800, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the House resolved, on motion of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, to adjourn from Thursday to Monday, to take up the carpet, put down matting, and ventilate the Hall, as usual on the approach of warm weather.

Some time was spent on a bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians in the territory of Oregon, which was laid aside for the purpose of receiving the Message from the President, in reply to Mr. Ingersoll's resolution relating to the alleged use of the Secret Service Fund by Mr. Webster. [See the Message in another column.]

Mr. INGERSOLL said that the President had answered his resolution in a way to him unexpected. Gentlemen had spoken of one thing I am sure, that there are gentlemen in this House who voted for the resolution of the honorable member from Pennsylvania, who, if they had known what I knew, would sooner have put their heads into the fire than to have joined in any vote derogatory to the honor and character of the able and distinguished senator, who was at that time at the head of the State Department, in regard to the disbursements by him, under the orders of the President, out of any fund placed by law at the President's disposal.

There was nothing more common or more necessary, at times, in this government and in all governments, than to employ secret service funds in the negotiation of treaties.

Mr. K. referred to the statement by Mr. Adams in the previous debate, respecting the use of this fund during Mr. A.'s administration, and yielded to Mr. A., who made an explanation on this subject, which (from his turning away) was entirely lost to the reporter, (but the purport of which may be inferred from Mr. K.'s subsequent remarks.)

Mr. King (resuming) said it appeared from the explanation of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that he did actually give authority to use the whole $30,000, but in fact that but $8,000 of it was used, upon his certificate at the time, which was almost twice the amount ($4,480) expended under Mr. Tyler's administration; and of this it should be remarked $1,000 expended after Mr. Webster left the office of Secretary of State. This sum, he said, was used by President Tyler during the troubles on the northeastern boundary and the northern frontier, and his only astonishment was, that a greater sum had not been found indispensably necessary.

Mr. K. proceeded at some length further to argue that, as the accounts were settled, and could only be settled by the President's certificate, the President, and not the secretary, was responsible, and (if any one) should be arraigned. If this inquiry were to be carried out, he would like to have it explained how the $100,000 appropriated in relation to Texas had been disposed of.

When Mr. Webster went out of office, Mr. K. said he understood the fact to be that he settled his account by drawing a check for the balance that seemed to be against him, and when the vouchers came in for that amount, there was a certain amount placed to his credit, which was subsequently refunded.

Mr. King was frequently interrupted in this speech by questions of order raised by Mr. Ingersoll's friends; and as soon as he closed, Mr. Winthrop and about twenty other members tried to get the floor to speak, but Mr. Houston of Ala. (Loco.) moved the previous question on printing the Message, which was carried, and further debate thus cut off.

The House then took up a message from the Senate, notifying its disagreement to the House's amendments to the Oregon resolutions.

Mr. Gentry moved that the House *recede* from its amendments. The motion was negatived, as follows: Yeas 87, Nays 95. [Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Barringer, Dockery, and Graham, voted to recede; and Messrs. Biggs, Clarke, Daniel, Dobbin, McKay, and Reid, against it.]

Mr. Owen moved that the House *insist* on its amendments, and ask a conference with the Senate. Carried, 99 to 83. [The N. C. members divided as before.]

After the result was announced, Mr. Dromgoole said it was not in order at this stage of the proceeding to ask a conference. The Speaker said it was too late to raise this objection, as the question had been decided.

Mr. Chapman thereupon moved to reconsider the vote asking a conference; and it was reconsidered, 89 to 66.

The question as to a conference being thus again before the House, a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

On Tuesday, the motion to appoint a Committee of Conference was passed, 126 to 50; and Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Owen, and Hilliard, appointed by the Speaker.

The day was then devoted to the bill relative to Indian affairs in Oregon, which, at the close of the day was postponed till the 2d Monday in May.

On Wednesday, the House took up the bill "to establish the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." This bill appropriates the sum of $515,169, (and $242,129 of interest accrued,) which was paid into the Treasury in 1838, in compliance with the last will of James Smithson of London, who bequeathed all his property for the purpose of founding such an institution at Washington.

Mr. Owen spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. G. W. Jones moved an amendment requiring the entire fund to be returned to the heirs at law of Mr. Smithson; and on this motion the debate was resumed, and continued through the day.

On Thursday, the Smithsonian Institute was further debated.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Conference, reported the Oregon resolutions, and the question was put and the report concurred in, Yeas 142, Nays 45. [All the N. C. members, except Mr. Reid, voted for it.]

On Friday, the Post Office Appropriation Bill was taken up, and a long debate arose on a motion of Mr. McKay to appropriate $25,000 in confirmation of a contract made by the Postmaster General with Mr. Mills of N. Y. to carry a mail semi-monthly from New York to Bremen, in Germany, at $400,000 a year. In the course of the debate, Mr. Hopkins, from the Post Office Committee, said that that Committee had agreed upon a bill proposing an increase, but not a heavy increase, of the rates of postage established by the late law.

On Saturday, the House took up private bills.

We have received the first No. of the "Randolph Herald," a new Whig paper established at Ashcborough, N. C. by R. H. Brown. We wish it success.

FROM THE RALEIGH INDEPENDENT.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Editor: You copied the article signed "Candor" in your paper, from the Wilmington Commercial; the object of the writer appears to be to confound the public by the vast difference in the cost of a connection between Raleigh and Camden and Wilmington and Camden. He says, from Camden to Wilmington, will cost $1,420,000, grading $800,000; thus making $2,520,000. Now allow us to make a calculation also.

The distance from Raleigh to Fayetteville is, by rail road route, 50 miles; a calculation by a man of practical ability, estimates the cost of this road at $100,000, exclusive of the motive power, &c. that is at Raleigh ready at any moment.—The Gaston Road, it is believed, may be purchased from the State at $400,000; thus, then, we could have a road from Gaston to Fayetteville 136 miles long costing in operation, $800,000, and on the great Metropolitan route, the cheapest road in the world, for the distance. Continuing along from Fayetteville to Camden by way of Cheraw is 120 miles. We say, this road can be laid down at the rate of $10,000 per mile, makes $1,200,000, (we will however, allow it to cost $1,500,000) then the whole line from Gaston to Camden will cost $2,300,000.

Now the line of road from Weldon to Wilmington, cost about $1,600,000. The line from Wilmington to Camden, says the writer, we estimate to cost $1,420,000; thus making the whole line from Weldon to Camden by way of Wilmington cost $3,020,000; a difference of $720,000.

We are of the opinion that the Legislature of North Carolina will not grant a charter to pass by Fayetteville, and we mistake the character of South Carolina if she will suffer Cheraw to be neglected. The route is and must be through the capitol of North Carolina to Fayetteville, one of the largest market towns, thence to Cheraw.

We admire the spirit and enterprise of the citizens of Wilmington. Would that our fellow citizens of Fayetteville manifested more of this good spirit. Would that these could be aroused to the importance of her welfare and her interests. A town with her natural advantages wants but a united, zealous and energetic population to advance in wealth and importance.

Located in a region abounding with the best water power, the finest supply of pine timber for Lumber and Turpentine; enterprize is all that is wanted.

Will not our sister town of Fayetteville and our fellow citizens of Cumberland awake to the importance of the present state of things. If they lose the chance of securing the rail way from Raleigh now, it is lost forever. A.

Bearer of Despatches.—We understand that a bearer of despatches to our Government, in 12 days from Gen. Taylor's camp, passed through our Town on Thursday. What the nature of these despatches were, we could not ascertain; but we learn that the bearer of them stated, that two days before he left Gen. Taylor, a battle with the Mexicans was daily expected; that Gen. Taylor had delivered a war speech to his army; and that daily accessions to the Mexican army were pouring in fr an all quarters.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

MORE PROOF.

Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa., Feb. 1st 20.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir,—My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a bowel complaint. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable Physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint, and immediately dispatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked, and by its constant use for a few days, the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminative," and the result was a speedy cure.

The same child, owning to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a tea-spoonful of your Expectorant, and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of your medicines, and why I advise every family to keep them on hand, ready for any emergency. Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 27. 8-3w

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, of Consumption, Mrs. GODINA C. WILLIAMS, relict of the late John B. Williams, of Cumberland county, and daughter of the late James Baker, of this place, aged 47.

At Halifax, N. C., on the 21st instant, Col. THOMAS K. MORISEY, of Sampson county, aged 53. He left home on Monday in apparent health, and went to Halifax Court on business. On Tuesday evening, he and his friends were making preparations to return home on Wednesday morning's train. He complained of an headache and feeling wearied—went into his room to rest—had some water brought—directed the servant to wake him up if he should sleep over his time—then was left alone. In about half an hour afterwards, his brother went to his room; opening the door, found him dead, as if he had fallen asleep and died without a struggle. A physician was called, but was of no service. His remains were brought to his residence on Wednesday. Of how distressingly different the scene from that which his affectionate family fondly anticipated. He was a man of spotless integrity,—formerly for many years Sheriff of Sampson,—a most affectionate husband, a kind and tender parent. The community deeply mourn his death, and sympathise with his afflicted family.—[*Com.*

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone!

Died, in Union County, on the 14th instant, Mr. SAMUEL GIVENS, a soldier of the Revolution, aged between 85 and 90 years.

In Robeson county, on the 20th instant, Mr. JOHN JONES, at the advanced age of 94 years; a Revolutionary soldier.

At Fort Mifflin, below Philadelphia, on the 16th inst., Capt. GUSTAVUS S. DRANE of the U. S. Army, in the 52d year of his age brother of the Rev. Dr. Drane of Wilmington, N. C. Capt. Drane was a gallant officer, and distinguished himself on many trying occasions. He was at the storming of Fort George and at the battles of Williamsburg and Lundy's Lane, and was honorably noticed by the commanding General for his gallantry and good conduct. Capt. Drane also served with zeal throughout the Florida war, and signalized himself at the Withlacoochie. His exposure in this service contributed mainly to the prostration of his health and final dissolution.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 28.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	27 a 28
Bacon,	8 a 9	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Sugar, brn,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	80 a 2
Flour,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—Sales of Cotton at 7 to 7¼ principally at 7¼ to 7⅜ Bacon 8 to 8½. No other change to notice in Goods or Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Very little Turpentine coming to market. Virgin dip sold at 3 25, 3 30, 3 40 and 3 50, the largest lots bringing the highest prices. On Friday, sales at 3 25, after which purchasers refused to give that. Old soft 3 00, hard 1 50. Tar 1 12. Spirits Turpentine sells at 50 to 52½ cash. Timber and Lumber extremely dull, and will continue so, (says the Commercial,) so long as the makers continue their present instructions to the Agents." Flooring Boards 10 to 12, wide 6 25 to 7, scantling 5 to 5 50. Timber 4 to 6 00. Fayetteville Flour dull at an advance of 25 cents, 5 25 to 5 75. Market well supplied with Bacon. A lot of 4000 lbs. Duplin county, superior, sold at 9 cents for hams, 7½ to 8 for sides and shoulders. No arrival of corn; store price 75. Ground Peas, 618 bushels sold at 70. Lime, 600 casks sold at 1 12. Whiskey 25 to 28.

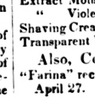
CHERAW MARKET—April 21.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6½ to 8. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 50 to 1 00. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At New York, Cotton has fallen ¼ cent. Uplands 7¾ to 9. Domestics have declined, and dull. Flour 5 to 5 31. Corn dull at 66 to 70. Naval Stores dull.

At Charleston, Cotton 6½ to 8, a fall of ½. N. C. Corn 72 to 76.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,739,536 bales, against 2,150,578 last year



ICE, from the fresh Ponds near Boston, will be delivered to regular customers every morning from and after to-day. Orders left with John L. Parker will be attended to.

April 28, 1846. 8-3w

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

OFFERS for sale an assortment of choice PERFUMERY, consisting in part of

Florida Water,	Transparent Soap,
Bay Water,	Toilet Powder,
Cologne Water,	Powder Puffs,
Extract Mousseline,	Almond Soap,
" Violet,	Preston Salts,
Shaving Cream, superior,	Court Plaster,
Transparent Wash Balls,	Bear's & Macassar Oil.

Also, Cologne Water, made from the "Farina" recipe, for sale by the quart or gallon.

April 27. 8tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 23.—Steamer Henrietta, with Freight for Hall & Johnson, Hall & Hall, Dr. J. L. Gilliam, Gardner & McKethan, C. T. Haigh & Son, R. Strange, J. G. Cook, G. McNeill, M. McKinnon, W. Dranguon, J. R. Gee, J. H. & J. Martine, J. Baker, H. & E. J. Lilly, J. K. McGuire, and J. W. Wooten, of this place; and for J. H. Jenkins & Co., J. Cowles, C. J. Coble, H. A. London & Co., J. F. Chambers, J. H. Dick, H. Gilmer, and J. H. Haughton, of the interior.

Also, Sloop Fair Play, Capt. Edward, from Smithville, loaded with Oysters in the shell, towed up by the Henrietta.)

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 18.—Schrs. I. O. O. F. from Thomaston, American Eagle from Philadelphia, Manchester from Nassau; Brig Boundary from Barbadoes. 23—Brig Echo from Havana, Schr. Boston from New York.

The ANNIVERSARY of EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY will be held on the 14th of May. The graduating class receive Diplomas based on a *prescribed* course of study, comprehensive and well defined. The First, Second, Junior and Senior classes are organised of members most of whom intend to complete in order the entire course and receive the honors of the Seminary. In these respects, perhaps no similar institution occupies a higher grade. These arrangements render difficult studies more easy, save time, and the cultivation of the ornamental branches, and are the foundation of that true science and discipline and method in which Education consists. Experienced teachers are at the head of each department. Pupils reside in the edifice erected for the School, in a large grove, on the verge of the finest village in the State, with the Principals and Teachers, who neglect nothing that a parent can expect for a daughter.

The next term of 23 weeks will commence on the 2d of July. The whole expense, exclusive of extra branches, is $75, of which $50 is paid in advance. The friends of sound learning are respectfully requested to become informed of the merits of Edgeworth. Letters for further information can be addressed to the Principal, Rev. Professor Morgan, or to Gov. Morehead, Greensborough, N. C.

April 25, 1846. 8-3w

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

April 27. 8-3w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

WILMINGTON, APRIL 16, 1846.

THIS BANK has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending the 30th inst, and the same will be payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Thursday the 7th day of May.

8-3w] THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

Brilliant Schemes!!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

$35,294!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 19 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday May 16, 1846.

VERY SPLENDID SCHEME.

$35,294, 12,000, 6,000, 3,895, 6 Prizes of 2,500, 10 of 1,500, 30 of 1200, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates or Packages of 26 Wholes,	$135 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves,	67 50
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters,	33 75

$30,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 20 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 23, 1846.

CAPITALS.

$30,000, $10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,500, 1,017, 100 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters,	32 50

THE MAMMOTH!

$50,000 Capital!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 21 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday May 30, 1846.

MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 20,000, 2 do. of 10,000, 2 do. of 7,500, 2 Prizes of 5,000, 2 of 3,500, 4 of 2,338, 20 of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 40 of 500, 50 of 300, 200 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,	$180 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves,	90 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters,	45 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths,	22 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us

Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

April 25, 1846. 8-dpd

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

POETICAL EPISTLE TO MISS ——

The letter I promised'd, Dear Lady I send,
And with it warm greetings befitting a friend.
I hope that your spirit is gentle and clear,
Unclouded by sorrow, unruffled by fear.
I do not ask for you the fever of joy,
Since that comes not on earth without painful alloy,
And bears in its moments of rapture, though brief,
The seeds of a lingering season of grief.
But I earnestly pray that within you may dwell
That calmness and peace which the Wise love so well.

Indeed I am sure that the greetings of Spring
Fresh pleasures around you must hourly fling;
The sky beams above you with lovelier hue,
As you brush from the flowers the glittering dew
And the violets over your spirit can weave
A spell of delight as you ramble at eve:
The tones of the brook as it murmurs along
Are almost as sweet as your own thrilling song:
And you melt into prayer as at sunset are heard
The farewell strains of some beautiful bird.

Do you recollect, Bright One, that evening last year,
(Whose memory through life to me will be dear,)
In April's first dawn, while the Spring was still young,
Ere the flush of its Beauty o'er Nature was flung?
The music was joyous, and gay sped the dance,
But we willingly fled its bewildering trance,
To gaze at the stars, that were beaming on high,
And raise silent hopes that are linked to the sky.
'Twas my Birthday, you know, and you gave me a flower,
That around it might cluster the dreams of that hour—
That if sadness should darken and sorrows befall,
It might banish the gloom and bright memories recall,
I cherished it, Lady,—I cherish it yet—
But the Hopes that I cherished—in darkness have set!
The flower is faded, but doth fragrant remain—
My love hath been cruelled, but lingers in pain!

The first love of boyhood! oh! warm is its glow!
What a magical light round Life doth it throw!
How it kindles the soul! how it gladdens the heart!
How dreary is Earth if the vision depart!
How one word from a loved one can plunge in despair,
And how but one octave—in silence to bear!
How sincere the hour when its hopes are revealed,
And the doom of the spirit is fatally sealed!

Last night I read Plato, and turning a leaf
Unsealed in an instant the fountains of grief.
For there lay your flower, and my thoughts would take wing.
And Memory hath but too bitter a sting!
I remembered last April! that love lighted night,
And I knew how that Love had perished with blight!
I sought my will! sorrow in sternness to crush,
And the storm of the passions with proud will to hush,
But Reason is conquered when Love doth defy,
And must yield till the tempest in wrath shall sweep by.

But the worst hath been felt! My soul is now calm—
'Tis ill he wounded no more, if its wounds find no balm:
And he who hath lost wish never was dear,
Can face a dark future, untroubled with fear.

Put a truce to all sadness away with this strain—
Let me see if I cannot start better again.
I beg you to pardon this fit of the blues
Nor to chide too severely my sorrowful Muse,
Tho' she was would sing, break its weak rein,
And I never can know how I could check it again:
So like Gilpin's brave horse it dashes off at its will,
'Till it goes where it wants to and then at stands still.
You must recollect too, 'tis no very first letter,
And I promise sincerely the next shall be better.
Give my Love to Miss H——, and also a kiss
To the dear little creature you call your sweet Sis,
And receive for yourself my tender adieu,
In the language you think most befitting for you.

P. S. Pray remember that all those lines about Love,
Were merely meant your soft pity to move,
You have heard of poetical license in course,
And know that it's old laws are still in full force,
Which permit me to speak of things just as we please
Whether ones we fain would win or would tease.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 25.

Fair and to Readers in Fayetteville and thereabouts, greeting. The writer of the above lines justly esteeming and loving the expansive erudition and critical acuteness of those to whom he speaks, dismounts from his Pegasus, and essays on pedestrian legs to address them, cap in hand. He humbly avows that he doth not call his lines poetry, and protests that they were even meant to be metre, wherefore he yields to the jurisdiction of all critical tribunals who, too, for avowing he is not and hath not been at any time in the service of Apollo, but that since time, whereof the memory runneth not to the contrary, he hath been a true and faithful subject of his liege queen, Venus, and he doubt, all her subjects, and is at this present engaged in her service. Whereupon he claimeth by the Law of Nations to pass unmolested upon penalty of the fierce ire of his Mistress and Royal Lady. Wherefore he prayeth judgment if the most learned Judges and Wits will further here intrude against him.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application and description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Bruce was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal principles and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

BAY WATER.

CARRINGTON'S superior BAY WATER, from the Island of St. Thomas. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 6. 5tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

JAMES G. STACY, President
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAML CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd's" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

They are authorised to take risks to a reasonable amount on Cotton Factories.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Cl'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.
Philadelphia.
Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium before dues due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits published in successive Reports, affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 45	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	1 00	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ **The Subscribers,** having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Baltimore and Wilmington PACKETS.

REGULAR LINE.

THE new packet schooner "WILMINGTON," FRENCH, master, will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on 15th March, and the "FAYETTEVILLE" will sail on 1st April. These vessels will perform alternate regular trips thereafter. For freight or passage (having superior accommodation) apply to

WILLIAM MASON, 88 Spear's wharf, Baltimore, or to
BROWN & DeROSSET,
Agents in Wilmington.

March 5, 1846. 1-6w

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind;—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases;—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

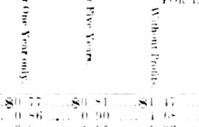
Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.

Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.

For Sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

THE NAUTILUS

(MUTUAL)

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will continue its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 95
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 53
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 74
60	4 55	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden,	James Harper,
James Brown,	James Roxburg,
H. W. Hicks,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,
A. Norrie,	Thos. W. Ludlow,
D. A. Comstock,	Leonard S. Suarez,
P. M. Wetmore,	A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogart,	John Cryder,
A. Woodhull,	Schuyler Livingston,
R. L. Taylor,	Spencer S. Benedict,
E. C. Cruter,	Richard Irvin,
Thos. B. Richards,	Leroy Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
Lewis Buxton, Secretary.
Percy Fitzwygram, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive proposals for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES A. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Company.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1846. 92tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, with which goods are liable to pay freight to Wilmington, by persons on the freight list will be charged.

And they further add to the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive and forward all goods through that river, as far as this town, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the risk of a responsible saving of fire, if desired, as suits their wish.

This Company, in connection with the above, that their Line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, as they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of the town can act themselves of the arranging terms in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., of Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDELL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Managers Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a Knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This Stock will be found to embrace the richest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Mantles; Shawls; Embroideries; fine Cambric Hdkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory Toilet and Fine ditto; Kid Gloves, (assorted colors;) Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Hair-cloth Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers; finest Thread Edgings and Insertings; Polka and Lisle ditto ditto.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Super brown and black French Cloths and Cassimeres; black, brown, mix, green, and blue English do. do; figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats, light Call-skin and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants, that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade, a very extensive assortment of cheap to fine Calicoes; bleached Shirtings; bleached and brown Drills; Ticking; Irish and brown Linens; brown Hollands; Linen Drills; Silesias; Paper Cambric; black and white Waggans; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Chambrays; blue and York Drills; Kentucky Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloons and Shirt Buttons of every variety; Tuck, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Flax and Cotton Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Sweet and Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint, Cinnamon and Lemon; Cologne; Ink and Ink Powder; Indigo, (warranted best quality or nothing charged;) Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt; Iron and Steel; French Brandy, Wine, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not named, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any Store in town.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Brick Row, foot of Haymount.

March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S. A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones, for Mill or Plantation use.

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer Goods,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest styles; Gambroon, cotton and linen Drillings; Jeanette Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, & c. Sheetings; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balmorals; and Grenadines; Linens; bleached, unbleached, and plaid Gingham; second and fancy printing goods; Prints, all qualities and fast colors; Cambrics; Scarfs; and cotton silk Beret; pink, blue, and lime black Crape; crape Lisse; tulle and crape Muslins; gold and black Fringe; Paris Cord; Shoe stock and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Flounce sewes and garnet Insertings; Stockings; Plaid Tick Stockings; silk Bottons; Bareges; Plain Lawns; Ginghams, and Fur Hats, latest shape; Silk Hdkfs; lace, and gauze Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials; Bonnet and Waist Silks; and Parasols; Ladies' Gaiter Boots and Shoes; Lasting Congresses; and many articles not enumerated.

March 23, 1846. 3-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Purchased in New York and Philadelphia, at the New Store in Wood's Row, Hay Street, a few doors West of Cheraw Square. The Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer Goods, together with a good stock of fine HATS AND SHOES; Panama, Leghorn, and Palmetto Hats; Bonnets & c.; French Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hardware, heavy Brace Chains, Cooper's Tools, & c.

P. TAYLOR.

March 21, 1846 3-2m

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property for Sale, viz:

His SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and now, he trusts, one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

Ms NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above—about 2½ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM, containing about 104 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It is in a highly improved, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—29 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low ground; about 2½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.

March 20, 1846. 3-3m

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, living near Little Catfish P. O. Marion District, S. C., a tolerably black negro boy named WALKER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, square shouldered, his head appears to be drawn down between his shoulders, when spoken to he is slow to speak, but when he does speak is very quick and short, and is apt to look straight at the person he is talking to and shut one eye when he goes to speak. He wore off brown woolen round coat and pants, rather ragged, and a good wool hat. He was purchased from Maj. Archd McKay, of Richmond county, N. C., in Nov. last, who bought him from a trader who had purchased him in Richmond, Va. about a year ago. I have no doubt that he is endeavoring to make his way back to Virginia.

I will pay a liberal reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

JAS. W. BASS.

March 23, 1846. 3-tf

ONE HALF OF THE

Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th inst., a Negro girl by the name of AIMY, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. She has a small spot on one side of her face that is darker than the balance of the skin; she stands quite erect. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State so that I get her.

DANIEL McDONALD.

Moore county, March 21, 1846. 3-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r
of John McArn, dec'd.

Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1500-3m

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on the river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

FOR SALE.

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old.—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character for the woman, and undoubted title to her and her child or children given. Apply at this office.

July 5, 1845. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash,*

7 NORTHERN MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete in all respects, workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES assorted CANDIES.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made **Summer Clothing,** consisting of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 20. 3tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage now well, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his store, where they will find a well assorted

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be seen on the Southwest corner of the Market square.

Ever having in mind that the middle sixpence better than two shillings, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to go here a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have secured about 100 Rights to North Carolina, 50 of which are sold and necessarily operated in Cumberland County. When properly selected they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are quite loud in praising them for their simplicity and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will drive considerably in the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of which have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

Fayetteville.
A. Graham.
Cumberland.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
Blanks.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert McLean.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
Sampson.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
New Hanover.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
Onslow.
Robert Aman.
Greene.
Thomas Hooker.
Guilford.
Dr. Faulks.
Lenoir.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.
Jones.
James McLeod.
Craven.
John Bryan.
Columbus.
Lot Williamson.
Robeson.
W. C. McNeill.
Richmond.
John C. McLauran.
John L. Findley.
Anson.
A. Bancham.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
Caswell.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
Chatham.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
Wake.
S. Beasly.
Johnston.
J. T. Leach.
Beaufort.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
Pitt.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
Duplin.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—

220 pieces Balzorines, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 351 ps. low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Shirtings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 50 cases Shoes, assorted; 175 dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Cloths; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton ditto; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Hollands; Silesias; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; black, blue-black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Paddings and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; Spool Thread in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Buttons and Combs, a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders; Cotton Cards; Stocks; Collars, and Bosoms; Umbrellas, Parasols, and Shades; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Gimps and Fringes; Ribbons; Needles; Turkey Red; Shoe Threads; Pasteboards; Cap and Letter Papers with many other desirable Goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on the usual credits. Country Merchants will please call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 23. 3-3m

WM. D. SMITH,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

1100 and 1200 Acres on Black River and on Black Mingo, Cumberland county, N. C.

TO be sold in Fayetteville, before the Court House on the 1st Monday in May next, ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES on Black River, below Singly's Falls—the nearest point probably not more than three miles from good landings on the Cape Fear, and a level way.

ALSO, one thousand and two hundred Acres on Black Mingo, about eight miles from the landing below Singly's Falls.

These lands are all in forest, and chiefly adapted for Turpentine and Tar, with some Cultivation. The former is of the best quality for the purpose, and the latter is considered by those who have tried it, to be equal to any in the State.

Persons desirous to buy are referred to Thomas Johnson, Esq., near Averasboro', or to myself, and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at the House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few rods distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. 87-tf

2000 LBS. prime BACON,
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
3 hhds. Molasses,

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

March 31.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken the store formerly occupied by Strand on Green Street, opposite the Market House, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & c.

And such other Goods as they may think proper to deal in.

JNO. ROSE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 3-3m

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Purdie & Blue are requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months must be put in a train for collection in a few days, as necessity presses that he should be paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feby 16.

20 HHDS. and Tierces MOLASSES,
10 bbls. Sugar-cured Hams,
10 boxes Tin Plate,
12 boxes Tin Ware assorted,
6 doz. Coffee Mills,
1 pair Axes,

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

March 16, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Bagging and Cotton Yarns, assorted.

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 30, 1845.

Notice to Poor Debtors.

THE Subscriber will attend at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in May next, for the purpose of taking the benefit of the Insolvent Debtor's Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and all persons who may be in jail at that time, or who may be entitled to the benefit of said Act, are requested to be present.

ELEAZER HALL.

Fayetteville, Feb. 16, 1846.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the